REGISTERED No. 70—1873.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,535.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ........Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ........................ Rs. 5 0
Second do ........................ ,, 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1873, at 4 p.m.

| April 1873. | | April 1873. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 5 | Leave Tuticorin | 13 |
| ,, Rutnagherry | 6 | ,, Colombo | 14 |
| ,, Vingorla | 6 | ,, Galle | 15 |
| ,, Carwar | 7 | ,, Negapatam | 18 |
| ,, Mangalore | 8 | ,, Madras | 20 |
| ,, Cannanore | 9 | ,, Coconada | 22 |
| ,, Tellicherry | 9 | ,, Vizagapatam | 23 |
| ,, Badagherry | 9 | ,, Bimlipatam | 23 |
| ,, Calicut | 10 | ,, Gopaulpore | 24 |
| ,, Beypore | 10 | ,, False Point | 25 |
| ,, Cochin | 11 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 27 |
| ,, Alleppy | 11 | | |

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MALOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th April 1873, at 2 p.m.

| April 1873. | | April 1873. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 11 | Leave BUSREH | 30 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 15 | ,, Fao | 30 |
| ,, Guadur | 16 | ,, Bushire | May 2 |
| ,, Muscat | 18 | ,, Bushire | 2 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 20 | ,, Linga | 7 |
| ,, Linga | 21 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 9 |
| ,, Bahrein | 24 | ,, Muscat | 11 |
| ,, Kowet | 24 | ,, Guadur | 13 |
| ,, Fao | 26 | ,, Kurrachee | 16 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 27 | Arrive BOMBAY | 19 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

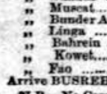
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 15TH PROXIMO.



THE fine new Screw Steamer RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, 1,966 Register, Captain W. Sergeny, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers only. The Saloon and Cabins are on the Quarter Deck; they are efficiently ventilated and well adapted for Families, the Steamer having been specially built for the East India Trade. She carries a Stewardess, and should inducement offer will carry a Surgeon.

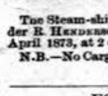
Wines, &c., will be supplied on board at moderate prices.

For Rates of Passage, Plan, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co., 6, Church Lane.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 8TH APRIL.



THE fine new full-powered s.s. GRESHAM, 1,811 tons register, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck with large sash windows, and there is a handsome dining saloon 60 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL........................ Rs. 500
TO MALTA ........................ Rs. 400

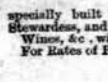
For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" · LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH APRIL.



THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class ........................ Rs. 500
Second Class ........................ 300

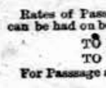
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | Including Wines. | £4 | Without Food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | | 9 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, THURSDAY, 1st May 1873.
PERSIA, [SUN]DAY, 1st June 1873.

The exact hour of depa[rture] [illegible] and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Ra[tes of] Freight, [illegible]

VOLKART BR[OTHERS], Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIA | 3,998 Tons | 670 H.P., | on 31st March. |
| KHEDIVE | 3,742 ,, | 600 ,, | on 14th April. |
| CEYLON | 2,012 ,, | 450 ,, | on 28th ,, |
| DECCAN | 3,128 ,, | 600 ,, | on 12th May. |

FARE.

First Class ........................ Rs. 660
Second Class ........................ ,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. LORNE, arrived from London, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Lorne.

Bombay, 29th March 1873.

NOTICE.—The STEAM FERRY now plying between BROACH and GOGO will on and after the 7th April next ply between SURAT and GOGO.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 21st March 1873.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 7th April, 1873, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th April, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. CATHAY, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

## HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.

Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

London.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.
Southampton. Liverpool.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.
Calcutta.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CROSBY, arrived from London, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Crosby.

Bombay, 29th March 1873.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE STEAM BARGE "MARGARET MARY."
(Unless previously disposed of.)

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at Mody Bay, the Steam Barge "Margaret Mary," complete with engine, awning, sails, anchor, chains, &c., in good working order, as she now lies in Mody Bay.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate full-toned Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte, by Ralph Alison & Sons, choice Plants and Ferns, &c., &c., at No. 26, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd of April, sale commencing punctually at 1 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above address, the whole of the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Plants, &c., the property of the Rev. John Paton, proceeding to Europe the same comprising cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and desert services, best electro-plated cruet frames, teapot, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, curry dishes, dish covers, electro-plated and ivory handle desert knives and [for]ks, set of spoons and forks, best steel table cutlery, and neatly carved blackwood furniture, such as a jackwood dining table in 4 pieces, blackwood drawing-room, sofa, camp, dressing and washing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, folding arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, sideboard, chiffonier, dump waiters, one and two-light hanging argand lamps, tea caddy, engravings in fancy frames, English and Persian carpets, book stand, English and French easy chairs, camp cots with bed complete, dressing glasses, screens, clothes press, blackwood and jackwood almiras with Chubbs' locks, a first-rate full-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte by Ralph Alison and Sons, and sounding boards, piano stool, flower stands, figures, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, a large collection of rare ferns, orchids, &c., in hanging baskets, roses geraniums and foliage plants in pots and several lots of English seedling annuals, &c. &c., hunting saddle and bridle, &c. &c.

At 2 p.m.

The property of an officer who has just embarked for England. An open double seated Carriage by Rogers of Bristol, in perfect order, with a pair of bay Australian Horses, and a set of English harness, nearly new.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The Plants will be sold in the morning at 7 a.m.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Furniture, Plated Glass and Crockeryware, at the Peninsular and Oriental Club, Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the whole of the valuable Furniture, Glass, Plated and Crockery of the P. and O. Club.

Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1873.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. VINAY, CHRIS. DE GUIGNE, } Acting Managers.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
FRED. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
HERBERT COPE, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd April 1873.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS issued on and after 5th APRIL to 19th APRIL, both days inclusive, will be available to RETURN upon any day within ten days of day of issue.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 2nd April 1873.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did on the 1st instant pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the 45th monthly instalment of the First Fifteen Lac Loan, with interest, the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 45th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt, and also Rs. 9,840, being the 18th instalment on account of the New Loan of Rupees Fifteen Lacs, aggregating Rs. 40,440.

W. G. PEDDER, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd April 1873.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 per Share, or at the rate of 7½ per cent. on paid-up Capital, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 9th instant. Shareholders [illegible] requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying [for] the above.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the [Company] [from] the 3rd, to 20th [illegible] [Company] will be CLOSED from TO-MORROW [illegible], both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
C. & F. DINSHAW, [Dir]ectors, Agents.

[Bombay], 2nd April 1873.

BOMBAY EDUCATION [SOCIE]TY.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the [ME]MBERS to the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY will b[e held] at the Byculla Schools on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at half-past four o'clock p.m., for the DESPATCH of BUSINESS.

THE PRESENTATION OF PRIZES to the CH[ILDREN will] take place on the arrival of HIS EXCELLENCY THE [GOVERNOR,] SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., who has gra[ciously] [consented] to take the Chair.

All Friends of the Children and those who take [an interest] in the welfare of the Schools are invited to attend [at a quarter] past five o'clock p.m.

W. P. WALSH, Secretary, Bombay Education [Soci]ety.

Byculla Schools, 1st April 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA [R]AILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—First and Second Class PA[SSENGER RETURN] TICKETS and RETURN TICKETS [illegible] RSES, issued on TUESDAY the 8th April and interven[ing days], will be AVAILABLE for RETURN ON ANY DAY [up to and] INCLUDING the 21st APRIL 1873.

On WEDNESDAY the 9th, and [TH]URSDAY the 10th April, the LOCAL TRAIN which [leaves] Bombay at 6-5 p.m. will be worked through to Narel for [the] [co]nvenience of Visitors to Matheran.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will also le[ave] [N]arel at 6-30 a.m. on MONDAY MORNING, the 14th, and [illegible] [MO]NDAY MORNING, the 21st instant, arriving in Bombay at [illegible]

ORDINARY and RETURN and the [illegible] [RETUR]N TICKETS will be AVAILABLE by these Trains.

HEN[RY] [ALLE]NDER, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1873.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Merchants, who formerly carried on business in Bombay under the style and firm of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.

Upon hearing Mr. G. F. RIMINGTON, Attorney for the Trustees in the above matter, and upon reading the Affidavit of RAGHOONATH NARRAYEN, one of the said Trustees, solemnly affirmed on the 28th day of March, instant, and filed on the twenty-ninth day of March, instant, and also of DHUNJEEBHOY BOMANJEE, sworn on the 26th day of March instant, and filed on the 29th day of March, instant, I do hereby ORDER that the said TRUSTEES be at liberty, on or after the 25th day of April now next ensuing, finally to DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said FIRM and of the several PARTNERS therein, remaining in their, the said Trustees' hands, among the Creditors of the said Firm or of the several Partners therein, respectively, who have proved their claims, with reference to the claims of any creditors or creditor who have not so proved unless any such last mentioned creditors shall on or before the said 25th day of April next on notice in this behalf to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, the Solicitors for the Trustees, show cause before the Judge in Chambers against this Order being carried out. This Order to be advertized twice in the *Government Gazette* and in two English and two Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three.

J. PHILIP GREEN.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY.

## NOTICES.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L.S.

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.'

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature. Trial Shipments are suggested.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed nece[ssary as] the Proprietors have received intimation that a large [quantit]y of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and bloom ing appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention —

LERAS' LIQUID PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anoemia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whose debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Gum it, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S IODIZED SYRUP OF HORSE RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S PEPSINE,

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, ELIXIR AND WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the rapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO,

CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous cap ules which contain Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhoea, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable to all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

AGENTS :

BATHGATE & Co ........................ Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co........................ Madras.
TREACHER & Co........................ Bombay.

## NOTICES.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

TAYLOR'S PATENT ROOFING TILES as used in the NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, Bombay. These Tiles are made of the finest clay and cheaper than corrugated iron, are light, hard, easily fixed, cool and water-tight, handsome in appearance, and everlasting in wear.

For prices and full particulars apply to

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co., Sole Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

1,000 RUPEES REWARD.

WHEREAS there is a reason to believe that an attempt was made on the afternoon of SATURDAY last, the 22nd instant, to SET FIRE to the premises of the GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited, it is hereby made known that any person or persons who can and will give such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the offenders, will receive the above Reward.

FRANK H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 27th March 1873.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on THURSDAY, the 3d April 1873, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited.
2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to the 3rd PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 19th March 1873.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee & Co., at Nicol's Building, No. 16 D, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April 1873, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 18th March 1873, viz. :

"That Clause 14th of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the following words :—'That the firm for the time being of Messrs Gaddum & Co., Merchants of Bombay, be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers, in the place of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee & Co., resigned, and that their remuneration be the same as was received by the said Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee & Co.'"

By Order of the Board of Directors,
શા૦ નરસી કેશવજીની કું.
SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Mandvie Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Cooley Street, Bombay, 18th March 1873.

AUCTION OF HORSES.

ON FRIDAY, the 4th day of April, at 4 o'clock p.m., the following ARAB HORSES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, in consequence of the Owner, SHEIK ABDOOLLA bin SALEM, retiring from the Horse Trade :—

1. Iron Grey Galloway, 5 years—will make a handsome Lady's Horse.
2. Iron Grey, 14 2, 4 years—will make a handsome Charger for light weight.
3. Nutmeg Grey, Fleabitten all over, 14-1, 4 years—a very promising horse for the Turf.
4. Bay, 14-1½; 5 years—useful horse.
5. Dark Bay, 14-2; 5 years—a weightcarrier and useful horse.
6. Light Bay, 14-2; 5 years—very good hack.
7. Chesnut Galloway, 6 years; well bred—a very likely horse.
8. Very handsome light Grey Horse; aged.
9. Chesnut, 5 years; broken to Harness.
10. Chesnut Galloway, 4 years.
11. Bay Horse, 14-2½; 6 years.
12. Nutmeg Grey, 14-3; 5 years—a very promising horse.
13. Small Grey Galloway, 4 years—a very nice hack.
14. Grey Galloway, 5 years—a very pretty Lady's horse.
15. Fleabitten Grey, aged—a good strong serviceable horse.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

RUTTONJEE & Co., direct IMPORTERS of the undermentioned GOODS, beg to offer them at comparatively lower prices than procurable elsewhere.

CASHMERE, DELHI, and RAMPORE SHAWLS.

BURNOUSES, CHILDREN'S MANTLES, APRON CLOAKS.

CAPS, SLIPPERS, DRESSING GOWNS, COATS, &c. &c.

17, Meadow Street, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

*Estimates submitted on application.*

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

*With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ........ "Spectator" Office.
Calcutta ........Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora ........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee........ "Sindian" Press.
London ........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras ........Higginbotham & Co., and "Madras Mail" Office.
Matheran........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ........ "Observer" Office.
Poona ........Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
[illegible] ........Railway Refreshment Rooms.

## NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, Baron Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

*Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;*

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

*Good Work with unadulterated Materials.*
*Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.*
*Uniform Scale of Charges.*
*Strict and competent Supervision.*

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS.

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develop the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra" Table has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiard, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,

WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
*Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.*

THE CUE CEMENT (registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY
THAT AN ENTIRELY
NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.
FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

## NOTICES.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April 1873, at 2 o'clock p.m., about 170 candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEES WAX, IVORY, and DAMMER will also be SOLD.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, or less, at the request of intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per candy, and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payment to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28⅛ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resail without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchaser, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, 18th February 1873.

BAPTY'S BRAN is the BEST FOOD FOR HORSES. No Grain is requisite while using it. Price 12 annas per maund.

SHIP AND CABIN BISCUITS, Superfine kiln-dried FLOUR, (*fresh ground*) always on hand.

Confectionary of all descriptions.

Mill and Bakery, Falkland Road, Fort Shop, 2, Meadow Street, Bombay.

*Just Published.*

COSMOGRAPHY.

PRICE—Rs. 1.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

W. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.,
(Author of Cattle Food Adulterations, &c.)
ANALYST & CONSULTING CHEMIST.

SOILS, Waters, Ores, Damaged Goods and every description of CHEMICAL and MICROSCOPICAL ANALYSES CONDUCTED.

Laboratory, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
*Orders immediately attended to.*
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

CHRONOGRAPHS,

WELL ADAPTED

FOR

TRAINERS OF HORSES.

Rs. 30.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

## NOTICES.

Mr. THOMAS D. LANDON,
OF THE FIRM OF
LANDON & Co.,
MILITARY CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
7, New Burlington Street, London,

BEGS to notify to his numerous CUSTOMERS in INDIA, that he has arrived in BOMBAY for business purposes, and respectfully solicits Orders for UNIFORM, PLAIN CLOTHING, and HOSIERY. All Orders sent to him by this favourable opportunity would be most carefully and promptly executed.

Address, Mr. LANDON,
Care of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

N. B.—Mr. Landon's visit will extend to the 1st May.

PARCELS UNDER 50 lbs. in weight can now be sent by the NEW PARCEL POST at the cheap rate of 1s. 4d. per lb. to any Post Town in India.

Bombay, 21st March 1873.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REPAIRED. CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION SALE.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES IF ENGAGED FOR A LONG PERIOD.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE.

TERMS MODERATE.

HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

MILNER'S FIRE-RESISTING SAFES & BOXES.—On Sale at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, a few of the above, as per Catalogue below :—

| | | | Length. Inch. | Width. Inch. | Depth. Inch. | Price. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. Fire Resisting Box... | Outside dimensions. | | 22 by | 16 by | 16 | 75 |
| | Inside | do. | 16 by | 10 by | 10½ | |
| H. Do. ... | Outside | do. | 26 by | 20 by | 21 | 100 |
| | Inside | do. | 20 by | 14 by | 14½ | |
| 1 Fire Resisting Safe without Drawers. | Outside | do. | 18 by | 18 by | 24 | 110 |
| | Inside | do. | 12 by | 10 by | 18 | |
| 3 Fire Resisting Safe with two Drawers. | Outside | do. | 22 by | 22 by | 28 | 160 |
| | Inside | do. | 16 by | 14 by | 22 | |
| 4 Do. ... | Outside | do. | 24 by | 24 by | 30 | 225 |
| | Inside | do. | 18 by | 16 by | 24 | |
| 4½ Do. ... | Outside | do. | 26 by | 26 by | 32 | 250 |
| | Inside | do. | 20 by | 18 by | 26 | |

The above are made of the strongest Wrought Iron Plate, ¼ inch thick in the body and ½ inch in doors, and fitted with "Milner's" Patent Solid Lock and Solid Lock Cases and Doors. The Drawers are fitted with Milner's 6 lever unpickable Locks, and furnished with two Keys.

Also Milners Japanned Cash Boxes from Rs. 9 to 15.
Do. Paper Boxes from Rs. 12 to 15.

Of the best material and workmanship and secured by 6 Lever unpickable Locks, which cannot be opened with a false key.

Illustrated Lists and Prices of all kinds of Safes and Strong Rooms will be forwarded on application to

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House.

Agents for Messrs. THOMAS MILNER & SON, Phœnix Safe Works, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Sheffield.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, a full size CURRICAL TONGA, with a set of Plated-mounted English-made CURRICAL HARNESS.

ALSO, TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW at BREACH CANDY, and one BUNGALOW, furnished, at MATHERAN.

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
Of every description, for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 inch Rich Gold Lace | 15s. 0d. | per yard. |
| 1¾ inch ,, ,, | 12s. 0d. | ,, |
| 1½ inch ,, ,, | 10s. 9d. | ,, |
| 1¼ inch ,, ,, | 8s. 6d. | ,, |
| 1 inch ,, ,, | 7s. 0d. | ,, |
| ¾ inch ,, ,, | 6s. 0d. | ,, |
| ½ inch ,, ,, | 4s. 6d. | ,, |

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottle at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd April 1873.

Exchange on London, the rates of yesterday have been fully maintained. Government Paper very firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills, 6 months' sight | 1s. 11 7/16½d. to 1s. 11½d. |
| Credit Bills, do. | 1s. 11 11/16d. |
| Documents, do. | 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 13-16d. |
| Bank Bills, 3 months' sight | 1s. 11½d. |
| Credit, do. | 1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11½d. |
| Documents, do. | 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 13/16d. |
| Bank Bills, demand | 1s. 10 15/16d. |

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½
Do. demand......... 100 3/16.

On Madras, 30 days' sight ......... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand......... 100

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 225 to 225½

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent | 110¼ to 110¾ |
| Four & half per cent | 104¾ |
| Four per cent | 102¾ |
| Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 106 |
| Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 | 103¼ |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans | 109½ |
| 10 years' do. do. | 105 |
| 5 years do. do. | 103 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate | 112 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate | 112 |
| New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 | 92 |
| New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872 | 94 |
| Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond | 115 |

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans on Government Paper on demand | | 4½ | per cent. |
| Fixed Loans on do. | to 3 months' | 5½ | ,, |
| Do. do. | over 3 do. | 6½ | ,, |
| Do. on Merchandise | | 7½ | ,, |
| Cash Credit do. | to 3 months' | 6½ | ,, |
| Do. do. | over 3 do. | 6½ | ,, |
| Do. do. | | 7½ | ,, |
| Bank Bills | | 6½ | ,, |
| Mercantile Paper | | 8½ | ,, |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9 |
| Carolus | 296 |
| Mexican Dollars | 222 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | 221½ |
| Bar Silver | 107¾ |
| Gold Leaf | 16-12 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch | 16-13-6 to 16-14 |
| Australian Gold ... 100 touch | 16-13-6 to 16-14 |

## FREIGHT REPORT, 3rd April.

B Canal, Steamers for Liverpool are slightly weaker owing to the small amount of ready cargo offering, and £2-17-6 has been to-day's quotation. There has been more enquiry for Sailing tonnage, and the Clara and Ambrose have been fixed for Liverpool at £2-12-6 per ton.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton / Cases / Seeds | No ships. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. p.t.,n! |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £2 12s. 6d. p.t.nl. |
| | Myrabolns & Coir bdls | £0 12s. 6d. nl. |
| | Seeds | £2 5s. 0d. nominal. |
| Havre | Cotton / Coffee | £2 17s. 6d. |
| Overland Steamers— | Venice | £3 2s. 6d. |
| | Trieste | £3 2s. 6d. |
| | Liverpool | £3 |
| | Havre | £3 5s. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d. |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 8 per bale.* |
| | ,, Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 6 per bale nominal. |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 5 per ton. |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | s.s. Rs. 19 p. ton.; ship Rs. 18 p. ton and Calcutta Port charges. |
| Mauritius | | Nothing doing. |

## SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Almost nothing was been yesterday, and prices turned in favour of buyers. First holders are still holding out for previous prices, but the dealers show no disposition to meet their views, and consequently our closing quotations are quite nominal. The demand for the interior has become very unsatisfactory, and there appears to be no symptom of an immediate improvement. The following are our closing quotations:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grey Shirtings | 40 in. | 36 yds. | 6 lbs. | Rs. 4 3 6 to Rs. 4 4 0 |
| ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, | 7 ,, | ,, 4 12 6 to ,, 4 13 6 |
| ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, | 8½ ,, | ,, 5 11 0 to ,, 5 13 0 |
| ,, ,, | 45 ,, | 39 ,, | 7 ,, | ,, 5 1 0 to ,, 5 2 0 |
| ,, ,, | 45 ,, | 39 ,, | 8 ,, | ,, 5 11 0 to ,, 5 12 0 |
| ,, ,, | 45 ,, | 39 ,, | 9 ,, | ,, 6 6 0 to ,, 6 8 0 |
| ,, Printers | 26 ,, | 33 ,, | 3 ,, | ,, 2 5 0 |
| ,, Madapollams | 22 ,, | 24 ,, | 3 ,, | ,, 2 2 6 to ,, 2 3 0 |
| ,, Jacconets | 40 ,, | 20 ,, | 2½ ,, | ,, 2 1 0 |

The market closed steady, with an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in Dhollerah, Bhownugger, and Broach M. G. In other descriptions there has been no change whatever. The following are our closing quotations:—

## COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Oomrawuttee (Ready) | at Rs. 213 to Rs. 215 |
| ,, Akote ,, | at ,, 219 to ,, 220 |
| ,, Broach M. G. ,, | at ,, 246 to ,, 248 |
| ,, Hinganghaut ,, | at ,, 242 to ,, 244 |
| ,, Dhollera (May delivery) | at ,, 217 |

The following purchases were effected yesterday by European firms:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | candies | New Mowa | Ready ...at Rs. 222 |
| 50 | ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ...at ,, 222 |
| 100 | ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ...at ,, 221-22 |
| 25 | ,, | ,, Bhownuggur | ,, ...at ,, 220 |
| 150 | ,, | ,, Broach M. G. | ,, ...at ,, 246-47 |
| 75 | ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ...at ,, 244-47 |
| 200 | ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ...at ,, 245-47 |
| 15 | ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ...at ,, 246 |
| 60 | ,, | ,, Cutch | ,, ...at ,, 206½ |
| 50 | ,, | ,, Porebunder | ,, ...at ,, 205 |
| 50 | ,, | ,, Karanjo | ,, ...at ,, 210 |
| 25 | ,, | ,, Oomrawuttee | ,, ...at ,, 214 |
| 50 | ,, | ,, Jodia | ,, ...at ,, 202 |
| 25 | ,, | ,, Cutch | ,, ...at ,, 210 |

## YARNS.

3,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30's 40........... at 24¼ as. per lb.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

Wednesday Afternoon.

Market active for Spinning shares and Government Paper.

## BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 29th March 1873.

| Open 389½ Miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 44,755 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandise | 97,[illegible]53 | 0 | 0 |
| Earth Trains | 679 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 902 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,43,589 | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in March 1872.
Open 349½ Miles.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 42,444 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 76,736 | 0 | 0 |
| Earth Trains | 679 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 475 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,20,334 | 0 | 0 |
| Increase Rs. | 23,255 | 0 | 0 |

## CALCUTTA.—29th March.

The following transactions were reported:—
—In Government Securities:—
4 per cents, Government Papers, at Rs. 102, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.
4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 104 and 104-2.
5½ per cents, small amount at Rs. 110-4.
—In shares:—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,430.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 111 and 111½.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

| April. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | M. of Londonderry | Gould | Ardrossan, Nov. 11. |
| | Waterwitch | Findlay | Calcutta, Feb. 23. |
| | Annot Lyle | Yeo | Liverpool, Nov. 22. |

DEPARTURES.

| April. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Chester (s) | Grantham | Rotterdam. |
| | Hilton Philipson (s) | Purvis | Amsterdam. |
| | Atalanta (s) | Mathews | Liverpool. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Black Prince, Hawkins, to Akyab.
Barque Maria Stella, Clouzeau, to Calcutta.

The barque Clara, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

## HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Celestial Empire | Key | |
| | Nimrod | Laurie | Mauritius, Jan. 20. |
| | Cambay | Selkirk | Liverpool. |
| 30 | Tse Kya Yeen Byan (s) | Brown | London. |
| | Scotia (s) | Wicks | Camorta, March 16. |

DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Abyssinia (s) | | |
| | Edward Percy | | |
| | Sir Robert Sale | | |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—2nd April.

From London.

Callirhoe, 15 cases hock, Payne Co.
Conflict, 10 cases portwine, Payne & Co.
R. Crusoe, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Penguin s, 6 cases whiskey, Payne & Co.
Yeddo s, 21 bales paper, H Janmohomed & Co; 50 casks ale, J Ardaseer.
Pembrokeshire, 38 casks pale ale, M Nusserwanjee Sons & Co.
Oxfordshire, 35 cases acid, S J de Souza.
Kingdom O'Fife, 2 hogheads brandy, 1 cask sherry, 1 cask port, 1 hogshead rum, 1 hogshead geneva and 3 casks old tom, E Manockjee Setna.

From Trieste.

Memfi s, 11 cases beer, and 12 barrels flour, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

From Genoa.

Asia s, 25 cases claret, and 12 barrels brandy, P Framjee and Co; 8 cases brandy, 6 cases claret, and 2 cases champagne, Cowasjee Brothers.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—2nd April.

For Liverpool.

Royal Alexandria, 2 bales hemp, S Narronjee; 50 bales cotton, H Lilladhur; 279 bales cotton, M Goculdass; 92 bales cotton, K Hurridass; 78 bales hemp rope, S S Narrelwalla; 140 bales cotton, H Nagsee and Co; 52 bales cotton, J Campbell and Co; 92 bales cotton, G Pudomsey.
Ellen Bates, 400 bundles coir rope, M Mooljee.
Hannah Law, 500 bales cotton, N Kessowjee and Co; 100 bales wool, N Khuttow.
Phaeton, 5,300 bundles coir yarn, M Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, S Mooljee.
Gresham s, 106 bales cotton, C Purbutt and Co; 60 bales cotton, M Coorpell and Co; 142 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 56 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 54 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 62 bales cotton, The L A and American Co; 100 bales cotton, P Vinay and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Cotton and Co; 77 bales cotton, G Joowarmull; 82 bales cotton, C Ebram.
Ravensworth Castle s, 75 bales cotton, C Dewjee and Co; 250 bales cotton, N Kessowjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, The L A and American Co; 32 bales wool, D Soonderjee.
Khedive s, 20 bales wool, K Nensee; 25 bales wool, H Daya; 60 bales wool, B Canjee; 250 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co; 1002 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 275 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 722 bales cotton, Peels Cassel, and Co; 23 bales wool, R Alladinbhoy; 2,000 bundles galls, P Naronjee.
Bengalese s, 1,600 bundles linseed, G Doongursee.
Yeddo s. 500 bales cotton, F Sands & Co; 51 bales wool, C Govinjee; 1,481 bundles coir yarn, P Gomes; 50 bales cotton, M Moteechund; 20 bales wool, T Kewelram; 31 bales cotton, B Curnedhur.
Octavia, 250 bales cotton, R Steuart & Co.
Atholl (s), 60 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co.

For London.

America s, 2 bundles E teeth, and 1 case peacock feather. A Peerbhoy; 12 cases peacock feather, S Futtabhoy; 25 bales cotton, Whittle & Co; 12 bales hides and skins, M C B C Rowtur & Co; 26 cases cowdas, D Hassum; 2 cases bingda, L Chuttoo; 14¼ cwts E teeth, A R K Mamed.

For Havre.

Khedive s, 100 bales cotton, C Mowjee & Co.

For Trieste.

Memfi s. 200 bales cottton, Gaddum & Co; 4 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Ellora s, 200 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

For Rotterdam.

Chester s, 19 bales cotton, A Trading Co.

For Suez.

Ellora s, 20 cases cassia, B Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Cathay s., 140 cwts sandal wood, R Alladinbhoy; 20¼ cwts sandal wood, M Nusserwanjee Pasha; 300 bales cotton, D Cowasjee Tata; 100 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 31.

Bishop, Bt-Col, Infantry, on leave, from Meerut.

April 1.

Shelly, Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry, on leave.

April 2.

Turner, Brigadier General, Be g 1 St ff, on leave, from Sealkote.
Dixon, Quarter Master, H M's 55th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Peshawur.

DEPARTURES.—April 1.

Shelley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on leave, to Europe.

April 2.

Moore, Captain, Poona Horse, to join, to Seroor.
Shewell, Captain, Deputy Judge Advocate, to join, to Mhow.
Biscol, Captain, 19th Lancers, to join, to Lucknow.
Allen, Major, 18th Regiment N I, on furlough, to Europe.
Kelly, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment N I, on furlough, to Europe.
Pedler, Major, Hyderabad Contingent, to rejoin, to Lingasoogoor.
Onslow, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Madras Cavalry, Hydrabad Contingent, to rejoin, to Bolarum.

## POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Maj-General J. T. Grant, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 31st March, 1873.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—
Poona Horse—R M Westropp, for 60 days, from date of departure, privilege leave.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 20th March 1873.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the following retirement, and to make appointments as follows:—

26th Regiment.—Subject to approval by H M, Lt V Davenport is permitted to retire from the Service, receiving the sum which may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission. Dated 6th March 1873.

3rd Hussars.—Lt H F Berkeley to be Adjt, vice Nettles, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief. Dated 31st Jan 1873.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Surg N J Grant to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Asst Surg Palmer, on furlough. Dated 17th Feb 1873.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Capt G A A Baker, 2nd Squad Officer, to be Second in Command, vice Graham, appointed Comdt of the 17th Ben Cavy. Dated 17th Feb 1873.

Capt R M Jennings, 3rd Squad Officer, to be 2nd Squad Officer, vice Baker. Dated 17th Feb 1873.

Capt E H E Kauntze, 1st Squad Subn, to be 3rd Squad Officer, vice Jennings. Dated 17th Feb 1873.

Capt R W Sartorius, late 2nd Squad Sub, on furlough in Europe, to be 1st Squad Sub, vice Kauntze. Dated 17th Feb 1873.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Capt E Hay to retain the appointment of Adjt on promotion. Dated 17th Feb 1873.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Capt A F Lindsay, 2nd Squad Officer, to officiate as Second in Command, during the absence of Capt Chapman, on furlough. Dated 4th March 1873.

Capt J A M Neale, 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, vice Lindsay. Dated 4th March 1873.

Capt R F C A Tytler, 1st Squad Sub, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, vice McNeale. Dated 4th March 1873.

Capt. G MacCall, attached to the regiment, to officiate as 1st Squad Sub, vice Tytler. Dated 4th March 1873.

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Bt Lt Col F W Graham, offg Commandant (2nd in Comd 6th Ben Cav.,) to be Comdt, vice Robarts, deceased. Dated 17th February 1873.

5th Native Infantry.—Lt Col W J P Barlow, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant, vice Fisher, who vacated on succeeding to Colonels' allowance. Dated 18th Feb 1873.

20th Native Infantry.—Major R G Rogers, 2nd in Command, and offg Commandant, is confirmed in the Command of the regiment. Dated 4th March 1873.

Capt. H W Gordon, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Command, vice Rogers. Dated 4th March 1873.

Capt J Bartleman, Adjt, to be Wing Officer, vice Gordon. Dated 4th March 1873.

Capt G M D Hill, Qrmr, to be Adjt, vice Bartleman. Dated 4th March 1873.

Capt W H Meiklejohn, 1st Wing Sub, to be Qrmr, vice Hill Dated 4th March 1873.

Lt L B Irwin, 2nd Wing Sub, to be 1st Wing Sub, vice Meiklejohn. Dated 4th March 1873.

22nd Native Infantry.—Surg A J Dale, M D, to officiate in medical charge, vice Nicholson, officiating Garrison Asst Surg Fort William. Dated 17th Feb 1873.

24th Native Infantry.—Maj F B Norman, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence of Col Cave, on furlough. Dated 21st February 1873.

Maj E J McNair, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Norman. Dated 21st Feb 1873.

Ca[illegible] M Trotter, attached to the regiment, to officiate as Wing [illegible] vice McNair. Dated 21st Feb 1873.

Asst Surg H J Linton, offg, to have medical charge, vice Surg Maj Turnbull, who has retired from the Service. Dated 17th Feb 1873.

27th Native Infantry—Capt C W Babington, 1st Wing Sub 30th N I, to be 1st Wing Sub, vice Tulloch, who vacated on promotion to the rank of Maj. Dated 17th Feb 1873.

30th Native Infantry—Capt W C Farwell, General List, Infy, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Babington; and to continue to officiate as Wing Officer. Dated 17th Feb 1873.

Capt B P Hodgson, attached to the 26th N I, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub, vice Farwell. Dated 17th Feb 1873.

39th Native Infantry—Capt E M Forbes, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Gellie, offg as 2nd in Command. Dated 4th March 1873.

Lt A T Bacon, 2nd Wing Sub, to officiate as Adjt, vice Forbes. Dated 4th March 1873.

Capt H O. Cumberlege, attached to the 34th N I, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub, vice Martelli, officiating civil employment. Dated 4th March 1873.

41st Native Infantry.—Maj W C B Ryan, Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant, vice Taylor, proceeding on furlough. Dated 8th March 1873.

Capt V W Tregear, Qrmr and offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Second in Command, vice Ryan. Dated 8th March 1873.

44th Native Infantry.—Lt Col J M Nuttall, C. B., offg Comdt, is confirmed in the Command of the regiment. Dated 21st Feb 1873.

Maj A Cory, S C to be Second in Command, vice Nuttall. Dated 21st Feb 1873.

45th Native Infantry.—Maj F M Armstrong, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Col Basden, on furlough. Dated 21st Feb 1873.

Major J T Harris, S C, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Armstrong. Dated 21st Feb 1873.

Kussowlie Depot.—Staff Surg Major G P M Woodward, M D, to have medical charge, vice Dempster, proceeding to England, on medical certificate. Dated 4th March 1873.

Dalhousie Depot.—Asst Surg J B Hamilton, R A, to have medical charge, vice Clapp, with effect from the 15th March 1873.

Benares.—Capt A W Bird, General List, Infy, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Fraser, who has vacated on proceeding on furlough. Dated 21st Feb 1873.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

5th Lancers—Capt C H Chichester to be Maj, from the 18th Feb 1873.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col J Fulton to rank as Lt Col, from the 14th June 1871.

Royal Engineers—Lt J C Ross to be Capt, from the 8th June 1872.

Lt J A Armstrong to be Capt, from the 8th June 1872.

2nd Bat 12th Regiment—Lt C H Gardner to be Capt, from the 8th Feb 1873.

40th Regiment—Lt J T Whelan to be Capt, from the 15th Feb 1868.

54th Regiment—Capt J R Kelsall to rank as Capt, from the 11th May 1867.

With reference to G O C C. dated 13th Jan 1873, page 17, and subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief, the appointment of Lt James Brougham to be Adjt of the 42th Regt, vice Wilkinson, resigned, is to bear date the 24th Dec. 1872.

Capt W A Lawrence, S C, is appointed to do duty with 1st Ben Cav, at Cawnpore, and directed to proceed from Debroogurh, at the public expense, to join that corps, with as little delay as possible.

Asst Surg W K Steuart, M D, R A, is transferred from the 13th to 19th Brig, and appointed to E Bat at Allahabad, vice H F Paterson, M D, promoted to the Staff Surgeon; subject to approval by the Home authorities.

With the sanction of Government, the C-in-C is pleased to grant leave of absence on private affairs to Nawab Gholam Hussain Khan, C S I, Khan Bahadoor, Native Commandant 15th Ben Cav, from the 19th July 1870 to the 23rd February 1871.

## MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Head Quarters, Madras, 18th March 1873.

With reference to G O C C of 12th March 1873, page 107, notifying the promotion of Capt A J Lavie, that officer is posted as Supernumerary into the 20th Brigade R A, vice C E Pritchard, deceased, and has been placed under orders for India.

Capt F Henderson, 107th Foot, is appointed to do duty at the Wellington Depot.

The services of Asst Surg G F Bevan, Indian Medl Dept, doing duty 1-21st Fusiliers, are placed at the disposal of the Depy Inspr Genl Indian Medl Dept, Presy Division.

Surg J J Haffernan to Attached Head Qrs and Wing 22nd N I.

Asst Surg W J Hastings from Depy Inspr Genl's Dept, Nagpore Force, to Attached 20th N I.

The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani:—
Sub-Lt H F Cadell, 83rd Foot.

The undermentioned officer has passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani:—
Asst Surg G F Bevan, Medl Dept.

Head Quarters, Madras, 20th March 1873.

Lt Col J M Grant, Wing Officer 15th N I, Offg 2nd in Comd and W O 15th N I, on departure of Lt-Col Hearn.

Lt-Col H Clerk, S C, from general duty, Trichinopoly, to Offg Wing Officer 15th N I, to join.

Maj M K Bourne, S C, from general duty, Kamptee, to Offg Wing Officer 6th N I, on departure of Lt-Col Wilson.

Maj G M Payne, S C, to general duty, Secunderabad.

Leave of absence:—

16th Lancers—Maj J Bayley from 1st March 1873, or date of embarkation for 6 months, to England, on private affairs, in anticipation of the sanction of the Rt Hon the C-in-C in India.

Staff Corps—Maj F F R Bishop, doing duty at Secunderabad, from 15th March 1873 for 6 months, Neilgherries S C.

Infantry—Lt-Col W H A Butler, doing general duty, at Trichinopoly, for 30 days, from 1st April 1873, or date of departure preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

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BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THE ENTRANCE FEE on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, will be ONE RUPEE.
G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

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OCULIST OPTICIAN,
OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ARTHUR—March 29th, at Mahableshwur, Hon'ble Mrs. Arthur, of a son.
SWORNSBOURNE—April 2nd, at Mazagon, the wife of J. A. Swornsbourne, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PERKINS—March 25th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Maj Æ Perkins, R E, of a son.
STEPHENSON—March 28th, at Hassan, the wife of W P Stephenson of Munzerabad, of a son.

DEATH.

TODD—March 25th, at Landour, Louisa Henrietta, the beloved wife of Mr R Todd.

*The Daily "Bombay Gazette," and the "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, Internationa Exhibition, Kensington.*

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to thi office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

# The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1873.

A good deal of the evidence taken before the East India Finance Committee bears a resemblance to condensed history in a familiar dialogue form. The blue book in which this evidence will be published promises to be one of the best volumes of reference which a competition walla could place in his library. The prominent part which the irrepressible Mr. Grant Duff is taking in the enquiry gives a considerable relish to the evidence. No sooner does the Under-Secretary of State find a witness in the box who ventures to prefer the administration of the Government of India by the Court of Directors to that by a Secretary of State, than he at once takes up the open position of advocate for the defence, and plies the opposing witness with a series of the most skilfully prepared questions the replies to which are calculated to overwhelm the witness with defeat. It is not quite a joke for a witness to submit himself to the hidden volleys of Mr. Grant Duff's deadly musketry. We will say nothing about Mr. Ayrton as an examiner Those of our readers who knew him in Bombay will know how little he has been changed even after an almost unprecedented parliamentary career. As a fair, useful, and pleasant examiner we like Sir Stafford Northcote. Under his fire the witnesses are kept sufficiently on their mettle to remember that they are under the eye of an examiner who has himself lived and acted history, while they are not so chilled as to be made incapable of enjoying the quiet humour that peeps through some of the questions. We may instance the examination of Sir Charles Trevelyan at the meeting on the 21st of February last, when a portion of the history of Sir Bartle Frere's Government was being discussed. We have always regarded the Government of Sir Bartle Frere as one of the most instructive in the political history of this country, and we could have wished for no better inquirers into and exponents of that history than Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan. It required only an examination of Sir Bartle himself to complete the evidence and finally settle some important questions connected with the Government of the subordinate Presidencies.

We cannot too much admire the freedom of expression used by Sir Stafford Northcote in his endeavour to "draw out" Sir Charles Trevelyan. The first question with considerable point in it is:—"Do you consider there "is any single case in which the Governor of "Bombay has ever taken the bit more completely in his mouth than during the administration of Sir Bartle Frere?" And the laconic answer is "No." The force of the reply is to be found in the witness, himself a good example of the run-away horse. It does not matter what Sir Charles Trevelyan would have done if he found himself Governor of Bombay during the eventful period of the American war. If Sir Bartle Frere was "very much carried off his "legs by the great tide of popular feeling and "excitement and speculation in Bombay" as the question suggests, perhaps Sir Charles Trevelyan would have resisted the tide. However that may be, let us enquire into the two charges to which we have alluded and see whether the history of Sir Bartle Frere's administration affords any ground to support them.

Sir Bartle Frere was at once the most able and the most incompetent of Governors. This is only a seeming paradox. Sir Bartle Frere locked up in his library, and alone with his Private Secretary, was one of the most clear-headed of men. All that clear collected thought and good general observation and experience could give in forming a decision upon any public question such as falls to be considered by a local Governor, Sir Bartle would bring to bear upon his subject, but it was necessary that he should come fresh to it and should not have been previously influenced in any way. In his discussions with the Supreme Government he betrayed two prominent qualities—the able writer, and the almost obstinate disputant—qualities which unfitted him for a position so high as to be near that of the Viceroy. The desire to succeed in carrying out his own projects even against the wishes of the Governor-General, *was aided by the* power of appeal to the final decision of the Secretary of State. Too many of Sir Bartle Frere's projects were submitted in this irregular way, and Sir Stafford Northcote could span the cases in which the importunity and able pleading of Sir Bartle Frere caused the Secretary of State to allow Sir Bartle to run away with the bit in his mouth. It was in these *triangular duels* that Sir Bartle found the security of two to one which gave Mr. Midshipman Easy his extra chance of escape from his opponents. While really pretending to fight two superiors Sir Bartle was only fighting one, with the aid of another who was armed with a more effective weapon. In the records of the Secretariate are to be found the successful results of Sir Bartle Frere's frequent canters with "the bit in his "mouth." It would seem strange satisfactorily to account for the impatience of control which Sir Bartle Frere exhibited during the period of his administration of Bombay, especially when it is remembered that he was trained to public life in the very school in which he finally became insubordinate or perverse. There were many causes for this obstinacy, but the chief of these was undoubtedly local influence, the influence of contact and daily association. Nobody was a better "mesmerizer" of needy men and men with a grievance than Sir Bartle Frere, but if the mesmeric influence was tried upon himself; that is to say, if the operator was allowed time to practice his art, Sir Bartle Frere at once became plastic. He could see and hear and think, but the will was gone and the will of another replaced it. In this consisted Sir Bartle Frere's "great weakness." He was vulnerable, not in the heel but in the head, if he could only be got at. A rank speculator and gentleman loafer of Bombay was permitted to appear before Sir Bartle with his projects and plans for raising Bombay to the level of Matheran or something equally absurd, and Sir Bartle failed to mesmerize the speculator though he was not himself mesmerized by his visitor. But that is an extreme case. There were others, too many others, in which Sir Bartle Frere was "very "much carried off his legs" by the swindling nonsense of the day. How many of the leading men of Bombay who made the "popular "excitement" and influenced the popular tide, were mesmerized by Sir Bartle Frere? Not one! On the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the New Bank of Bombay in Elphinstone Circle, Sir Bartle eloquently pointed to "his friends" the great financial princes and the rich enterprizing merchants who were that day putting up a building which was intended to attract the commeree of all India and the extensive provinces beyond the borders—at that moment the concern itself was virtually insolvent and the men who kept it going were a coterie of gamblers. The scene would be comic at this distance of time were the misfortunes which belonged to it not still visible around us in a wide-spread, devastating, and demoralizing ruin. Viewed as a ruler, a statesman, the promoter of public good, the supporter of the poor, we would be doing violence to language to insist on the right of Sir Bartle Frere to be accounted a distinguished Governor in the sense that we know him to have been distinguished as the first Commissioner of the Sattara province or Commissioner of Scinde. Sir Bartle Frere's administration of Bombay was an example of extreme poverty of resource in an emergency, and of great want of firmness and consistency in a confessedly able man: he allowed himself to be "very much carried off his legs" by men devoid of principle and of honesty. When the Government of India refused point blank to take up the shares of the Back Bay Company that were generously allotted to them, a warning was given which any wise Governor would have profited by. The implicit instructions that were sent to Sir Bartle from Calcutta to have nothing to do with public companies and their extravagant proceedings should have been used by His Excellency as ballast to enable him to keep his legs as the speculative stream rushed past him in a furious torrent. The effect of that warning was lost in the pleasant and soporific effects of a large draught of local influence—Sir Bartle Frere was lulled to sleep by speculation in a way which no presidency Governor should have permitted. The doors of Government house should have remained closed while cotton ruled above 10d. the pound; closed to every man who purchased a Bank share or received an allotment in a public company.

The last act in the drama of Sir Bartle Frere's Government was the most amusing of all. Every promoter of a land company was invited to bring his project before a committee, of which the Hon. H. B. Ellis was appointed chairman. Sir Bartle Frere had intimated, or at least it was publicly so understood, that Government were anxious to give concessions of portions of the harbour foreshore to public companies, but the projects must first be very carefully scrutinized by a competent committee. Mr. Terry has omitted to make his name immortal by going to the Town Hall and making a sketch of the Bombay promoters of Joint Stock enterprize. The whole enquiry of Mr. Ellis's committee was like the *tableau* in a pantomime,—sensational and meaningless. It ended in nothing.

At the meeting of the East India Finance Committee held on the 4th of March, Mr. Grant Duff pursued his cross-examination of Sir Charles Trevelyan in a manner quite merciless towards Sir Bartle Frere. Once more the subject of Sir Bartle's impatience of control was discussed, and this time with reference to the responsibility of the Government of India and Secretary of State to censure or remove the offending Governor. Sir Charles Trevelyan pointed to the probability that the Viceroy and the Secretary of State shared the responsibility between them, and so nothing was done. The power of the recall of a Governor is in the hands of the Secretary of State, but the Viceroy may recommend the measure. The previous eminent services of Sir Bartle Frere and his power as a subtle reasoner, favoured him immensely, and enabled him to receive a "censure" from the Secretary of State with the greatest equanimity. Sir Charles Trevelyan is of opinion that something more than a mere official censure, civilly expressed, was necessary "to check "the Government of Bombay." The financial disputes that arose between the Supreme and Bombay Governments were chiefly connected with public works. Sir Bartle Frere would have a splendid city built, all dotted over with magnificent public buildings, some of which have since arisen on the esplanade, amazing everybody not so much by their extravagant grandeur as by the difficulty of understanding how the funds were granted. No sooner was the idea of a new city fixed in the mind of its originator, than the way to secure the money for building was devised. It was this, to take advantage of the public excitement that prevailed and sell off all available Government property at a well-known abnormal rate. Sir Bartle was provided with all the necessary plans for the new princely buildings—of which the Ganesh Khind palace was one—and the cotton wallas of Bombay were invited to bid high for the Mazagon property, and higher still for land on the esplanade. In this way a vast fund was secured which formed a bone of contention between the Supreme and Bombay Governments. Without stopping to discuss the question of the policy of the Government of India in seizing the money of the people of Bombay to enrich the imperial revenues, we may remark that as the law knows no distinction between the receiver of ill-gotten goods and the thief, it is hard to decide between the high contending parties. Sir Bartle has succeeded in building a part of the new town, and the people of Bombay have paid for it.

At the close of Sir Bartle Frere's administration of the Government of Bombay, the city in which the seat of that Government was placed presented one of the saddest spectacles upon earth. Ruin, insolvency, and demoralization were written upon every street. Bankers, merchants, brokers, and shopkeepers were levanting in shoals or begging for employment. The law Courts became a scourge to the simple and the unwary, and a protection to the public rogue. The wealth that was poured into the country in millions was nowhere to be found; in nearly every house there was lamentation and woe. A dire judgment fell upon the people. And the people of Bombay may have deserved all that they received. They sowed the wind, and it was not for them to complain if they reaped the whirlwind. This may be true, but the question was never investigated as a State question—"Was the Government of the day "in any way responsible for the destruction of "a fair city?" The enquiry into the causes of the failure of the *Bank of Bombay was not* a proper subject for enquiry while the more important question which we have asked remained unconsidered. The *ruined* shareholders of the Bank of Bombay were no more than a score or two in number, while the ruined honest public could be counted by thousands. Governments are as much responsible for sins of omission as for those of commission, and let us ask what it was that the Government of Sir Bartle Frere might have done but neglected to do. It might have closed the doors of Government House against the smiling speculator; it might have frowned upon the servants of Government who were "interviewed" by the enemies of society; it might have paused in its efforts to seize upon the public wealth; it might have made a timely change in the joint stock law and strengthened the hands of the judges; it might have used its private influence with the Chamber of Commerce; it might have given a tone to the press; and it might have taken measures to attract deposits of public capital into channels which the speculator could not reach. It did none of those things. In the city's state of intoxication it fiddled such music as would please the inebriates, and in the city's recovery from excitement it laughed at the misfortunes which it helped to provoke.

The Government that would run away with "the bit in its mouth" might be both a good and a strong Government; but the Government that is "carried off its legs" must undoubtedly be regarded as no Government at all. And so it was with the Government of Sir Bartle Frere. There was nobody to direct, to govern, to rule, where Governor and governed were alike blind and insensible, and this brings us to the conclusion and gist of our article—during Sir Bartle Frere's administration there was no Governor in Bombay.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

## THE SUEZ CANAL DUES QUESTION.

London, 2nd April.

The s. s. Atlantic, bound from Liverpool to New York, has stranded off Halifax. It is reported that 700 lives have been lost, including women and children. The vessel is a total wreck.

In the Commons last night Lord Enfield replying to Viscount Mahon said that the British Government will send no officers to accompany the Khivan expedition.

The Commons have passed the motion of Sir C. J. Wingfield to instruct the India Finance Committee to consider the expediency of terminating the financial year on the 13th December in order to enable Government to make the financial statement before Easter.

London, 2nd April.

There has been a discussion both in the National Assembly and in the House of Commons concerning the Suez Canal dues,

In the Assembly M. Remusat said that France was obliged to act with great reserve, as the Porte claimed a right to the interpretation of the firman.

In the Commons Lord Enfield detailed the steps which had been taken by Earl Granville, and said it was intended that a Commission should sit either in London or Constantinople to examine the matter. The Porte, he added, has admitted the change of tonnage dues to be illegal because unsanctioned.

The reported loss of 700 lives by the wreck of the Atlantic has been fully confirmed.

Versailles, 1st April.

The Assembly are debating the Lyons Municipality Bill. Violent scenes have occurred.

London, 1st April, Aft.

The Liverpool and London Cotton Market to-day closed firm.

Fair Dhollera, 6 5/16d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7lbs. Shirtings | 8s. 1½d. |
| 8¼lbs. do. | 9s. 9d. |
| 40's Mule Twist | 1s. 2d. |

The Bank of Prussia has raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

The Bank of Bombay's rates of interest and discount were raised half per cent. all round yesterday.

It is said that Colonel Baigrie, Bombay Staff Corps, is to be the head of the Intelligence Department of the Indian Army.

The steamer of the King of Burma, the Tse Kya Yeen Byan, with the Burmese ambassadors on board, arrived in the river Hooghly on Sunday.

When a person passes an examination entitling him to a reward, he receives it from the Accountant General, Bombay, *minus* 1 per cent. deducted for income tax!

A report, which, however, was not believed, had reached Rangoon on the 22nd of March, that the King of the Panthays, Suleiman, had been slain in a battle with the Chinese.

Captain W. Shepherd, R.E., is appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Department, during the absence of Captain K. C. Pye on leave for three months.

We hear that Major Lang, R. E., at present officiating Principal of the Thomason College at Roorkee, will be confirmed in that appointment, Colonel Medley, the late Principal, going to the Punjab.

Specimens in gold of the several silver and copper coins of India, and of the copper cents of the Straits Settlements, have lately been presented to the Governor-General by the Mint Master of Calcutta.

Captain A. Baker, Deputy Master Attendant, is gazetted to officiate as Master Attendant and Superintendent of the Government Dockyard, Calcutta, from the 3rd of December last, as a temporary arrangement, or until further orders.

It is stated as a fact, that in the 32 districts of the Punjab there have, within the last twelve months, been forty-eight changes of Deputy Commissioners: The average stay of an officer in a district is therefore about eight months.

Dr. T. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey, has been granted nine months' leave of absence on medical certificate from the 2nd of April next, and Mr. H. B. Medlicott will officiate as Superintendent during his absence.

An unfortunate printer's error in the leading article which appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday made it look as if the writer had said that a few holdings in the Sholapore district had been "abominably" raised, whereas the word actually written was "abnormally."

Mr. W. S. Romaine, the Judge Advocate-General, Bengal, has been permitted by the Government of India to resign his appointment from the 31st instant, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State. Mr. and Mrs. Romaine are, we believe, guests of the Viceroy at Government House.

A Memorial from certain Settlement Officers, serving in the Punjab, has been forwarded by the local Government to the Governor-General in Council, praying that the additional allowance paid to them during their actual service in settlement operations should be allowed to count towards leave and furlough. His Excellency, however, has decided in the negative.

The *Pioneer* says—"Some days ago we stated that Indian civil pensions, by virtue of an order from the Secretary of State, were to be paid 'in England in rupees, *i. e.*, at a deduction of something like *four per cent. for exchange.*' We have since received an assurance (which commands our entire confidence) that our information must have been grounded on a confusion between the pensions of covenanted and uncovenanted officers. The latter are fixed in rupees and, if paid in England, are converted at the established rate of the year; but covenanted officers have their pensions originally fixed in sterling, and cannot be affected, in drawing them at home, by any questions of exchange. What can have taken place in connexion with the payment of pensions to set afloat the wide-spread belief to which we gave a voice, remains a mystery. At all events the feeling that some detrimental arrangement was threatened has been very general even among men of high rank in the service. Our present assurance will be proportionably welcome."

## MILITARY ITEMS.

Brevet-Colonel C. F. M. Mundy has succeeded to his Colonel's allowances.

Conductor John Rimmer, Ordnance Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon A. McClorg, of the Madras Medical Establishment, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Colonel A. W. Lucas, C.B., Deputy Commissary General, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peile, late 38th Regiment N. L. I., has been "requested to resign" the service from the 1st of May next, on a pension of £292 a year.

We regret to report the death at Colaba on Tuesday of Lieut.-Col. James Sinclair, 6th Brigade R. A. He was buried with military honours in Sewree cemetery.

Lieutenant and Local Captain E. Gunter, 59th Regiment, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to officiate as Brigade Major, vice Major Hicks, proceeding on furlough.

Major General H. Daly, C.B., Staff Corps, Agent for the Governor-General for Central India, has been allowed furlough to Europe for nine months, from date of departure in current month.

The Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the Office of Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., to-morrow, at 12 o'clock noon, to examine Lieutenant H. H. Mulcahey, 2 25th Regiment, Sub-Lieutenant C. J. Roberts, 11th Hussars, and such other officers as may appear before it.

Returns have been received showing the performances of the eighteen corps in the rifle competition for Sir H. Tombs' Cup. As yet H. M.'s 62nd stand first with the splendid average of 3·310 per shot. H. M.'s 63rd come next with 3·307, "The Buffs" third with 3·056, and H. M.'s 58th next with 3·012.

Lieutenant T. R. C. Voyle, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant 29th Punjaub Regiment N. I., and Lieutenant J. B. Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, have been allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to them by the Government of their own Presidency.

We see that Colonel Bacon, Bombay Staff Corps, has returned from furlough in Europe. This officer was Assistant Adjutant General of the Mhow Division when he left India some two years ago, and this appointment he has now lost under the operation of the rule which limits the tenure of such appointments to five years from date of nomination. Prior to the gallant Colonel accepting the Mhow appointment, he was well and very favourably known to the Bombay public as Brigade Major of this Garrison. The Government can ill spare the services of officers of the stamp and bearing of Colonel Bacon, and we trust that some suitable post may speedily be found for him, as a Gazette to do general duty would not be a fitting acknowledgment of past good and valuable services.

The Governor-General has published in the *Gazette* the following resolution on the reports from the Quartermaster-General's Office on the operations at the Camp of Exercise:—"The Governor-General in Council has received with high satisfaction this report of the great success which attended this Camp of Instruction, and the testimony borne by the Commander-in-Chief to the cordial assistance afforded to His Excellency by the civil authorities in the Punjab as well as by the officers of the Madras and Bombay Armies and of the Hyderabad Contingent, who attended the Camp, and zealously aided the Staff Officers of the Bengal Army in rendering every assistance in their power. His Excellency in Council desires to acknowledge the services of these officers, as well as those of the several departments favourably noticed by the Commander-in-Chief, and further to place on record the pleasure with which he has received His Excellency's report as to the efficiency and soldierly bearing of the troops which were assembled on this occasion. The Governor-General in Council desires to offer the thanks of the Government of India to the Commander-in-Chief for the very [illegible]ccessful manner in which, under His Excellency's orders, the arrangements connected with the Camp of Exercise have been carried out."

## LONDO[illegible] TO BOMBA[illegible] VIA NAPLES.

ROME.

I was so[illegible]t having to leave beautiful Florence ne[illegible]ning; she has only to be known to be loved[illegible] train leaves at 7 A.M., and I looked many [illegible]om the windows of the carriage, but the [illegible] with its cupolas disappeared only too soo[illegible] The ride from Florence to Rome is one of [illegible]e most beautiful in the world. At one time [illegible]are rushing through fertile plains shut in by [illegible]e hills; at another we slowly wind round the b[illegible] of the mountains, whose slopes are clad with [illegible]neyards and olive groves. Then the railroad [illegible]ows the margin of the Lake of Thrasymene, a[illegible] we can see the beautiful lake spread out before[illegible], and the hills where Hannibal and his army l[illegible] encamped. Italy is the land to awake enthus[illegible]m, if it is in a man or woman. It is the flower [illegible]e world; Nature and Art have done their best [illegible]re. Well, indeed, did Hannibal linger in th[illegible]and of Capua: it was worth losing a kingdo[illegible]r. Rome was re[illegible]ed at 7 P.M. Early next morning I began my [illegible]ur of sight-seeing. I drove to the Forum, a[illegible]my imagination is fired at the idea of seeing the far-famed venerable spot. My first impressions are those of disappointment—I can only see a large excavation strewed with capitals and broken marble pillars. After two or three visits, the imagination exercises its powers and rebuilds the Forum with its majestic porticoes and ranges of marble columns and evokes recollections of the past. You feel that you are standing on the spot where the immortal accents glow and still the eloquent air breathes—burns with Cicero—and where Mark Antony roused the populace to revenge great Cæsar's fall. The field of freedom, faction, fame, and blood.

We drive down a very dusty road—it is the "sacred way" down which once proceeded the grand pomp of Roman triumph; and we come to the Church San Lorenzo in Miranda, which has an ancient portico comprised of ten imposing though much-injured Corinthian columns. An inscription on a frieze informs us that the ancient temple had been dedicated to the "divine Antoninus and Faustina."

Standing back from the road are three huge brick arches of a gigantic ruin known as the Temple of Grace. Oh what a change has time wrought in this majestic monument! At one time its roof was covered with gilt bronze and supported by huge columns, and Grecian art adorned the interior. The rich spoils from the holy city were placed here. Catholic legend says that it was built by Augustus to celebrate the peace of the world after the battle of *Actium. The King* consulted the oracle how long it would stand—*Quoadus que virgo pareat* ("Until a Virgin bears a Son"). This was supposed to mean for ever, but when the infant was born in Bethlehem, the temple fell and fire from the earth consumed it.

We proceed down the road to the grand Arch of Titus, with its fine proportions. The sculptures on the arch are worth studying, and the basso-relievo on the inside, which represent Titus and the spoils of the Temple, have not been much affected by time. No Jew will [illegible] through that arch. As we emerge from the arch we see the world's great ruin—the Coliseum—rise before us, and on our right is the arch of Constantine with its three arches and massive facade. He is a bold man who tries to paint in words that gigantic ruin. Grand, infinitely grand, is the only description I can give. As you stand in that arena of blood, the vision of the past comes vividly before you. It is filled with men and beautiful women robed in rich robes of scarlet and purple. You see the gladiators in their splendid cars driving round, and you hear them shout, *Cæsar morituri te salutant.*

In that arena armies of martyrs showed the proud Roman how bravely weak women and men could die for the name of One who passed his years in obscurity and died a malefactor's death. Eighteen hundred years have gone since that time and Rome has perished, but still that name has its hold upon the human mind. The Coliseum is in ruins, but palaces, sumptuous, innumerable are raised to his honour. In the centre of that arena a cross stands—*In hoc signo vinces.* Ideas conquer the world. "What is all history but the work of ideas; a record of the incomputable energy which His infinite aspirations infuse into man."

The next day I paid a visit to St. Peter's—the first impression is that of disappointment. The great size and grand proportions of the building are concealed by the portico. When one enters inside one is struck by the vast and wondrous dome and the gorgeous but material decorations, but no soft feelings of devotion steal over one as in the long aisle of Westminster Abbey with its dim religious light. You feel it is a building well suited for the capital of some great nation, but not the place where a penitent laden with *sorrow* could commune with his Maker. I prefer the small chapel entirely bare of architectural enrichment with its vast painted wall whose *lurid* and dark groups rise higher and higher to the roof. Power and nobleness, poetic wisdom, and vital energy are all embodied there by the genius of Michael Angelo. The body with him is as strong and perfect as in Greek art, but the highest aim of Greek art was to show that the human body was as beautiful as the bodies of the gods, whilst the bodies of Michael Angelo are mere instruments moulded and animated by the soul. Ancient sculpture carried materialism to its perfection, but the Christian artist shows us that by the law of true art, as by the law of life, body and soul are united.

After the visit to the Sistine Chapel, I wandered through the long halls of the museum. I did not stop to gaze on each of the 1,800 statues as I saw some unfortunate travellers doing, but devoted my time to studying a few of the best, as I object to intellectual indigestion more than I do to physical.

The three finest statues, in my opinion, are the Ariadne; the Antinous, so called, but which is really a statue of Mercury; and the far-famed Apollo Belvedere. The first two are works of purely Greek origin—that is to say, executed in Greece by sculptors of a high rank of merit: the last is a copy from a celebrated Greek original. The Ariadne is distinguished by the beauty of its drapery and the wonderful manner in which the effect of sleep is represented. The Antinous is in poetry of form and truth to nature unsurpassed by any work of art. The Apollo Belvedere is more of a complete poem. He seems to be just lighting on this orb which he hardly seems to touch, and in his left hand the awful Ægis

"Which Vulcan, skilful workman, gave to Jove
To scatter terror 'mid the souls of men."

Paid a visit to the Museum, and saw the Dying Gladiator, a tragedy in marble. A poet made it and a poet has described it, but it must be seen and studied to be appreciated. At first its majestic grandeur stuns the mind. I was looking at it with reverence and awe, when two American girls came and leaned their parasols on the grand head and began to discuss the Paris fashions. They were not struck by lightning. After wandering on the Continent for years, I have come to the conclusion that Providence sent Cain to travel in order to punish him for his sin, but Americans to punish us for ours. The New World, devoted to money making, does not harmonize with the Old World of Art. A young Amerian in Rome told me "That Hiriam Power was a plastering of an Eve which he guessed would make the ancient Medes blush." The American tourist on the Continent is annoying, but I must also confess that I do not love the British tourist. Why does every Cockney, the moment he leaves London bridge, think that he is in duty bound to be an art critic and a lover of art? Gushing young ladies, aged seventeen, will ask one at the *table d'hote* if one does not consider Raphael *divine.* My answer is, I am a great admirer of the Gavarch family and the vision of St. Catharine. Gushing young person inquires in what gallery are they. I sternly reply, National Gallery, London. As a rule, young and gushing person subsides; but one informed me "We *never* go to the National Gallery, but *always* to the Royal Academy." There is no more melancholy spectacle than the ordinary English-[illegible] hotel bills and lost luggage stamped on his face and his jaded wife, both trying to look as if they enjoyed a picture gallery abroad. They were Philistines at home and they wish to be Hebrews abroad. The incorrectly drawn and coarsely coloured pictures (scenes) of Dore gave them pleasure, but Raphael's works afford them none. They do not know that they must not expect a great work of art to come down to their level, but they must try to raise themselves in order to appreciate it.

C. C.

It was mentioned some little time ago that paper wheels were to be tried on one of the railways in the United States. We learn that the paper in question is made by treating waste-paper, or paper-pulp, or vegetable fibre, with chloride of zinc, and subjecting it to pressure, whereby it becomes hard and tough. The hardness may be varied according to the strength of the bath of zinc solution, and the material produced will be flexible as leather or rigid as wood. It takes colour readily, and can be used as floor-cloth. It can, like leather, be made into gas-pipes, handles for whips, for saws, and for many other kinds of tools; also into buttons, combs, pulleys and large sheets for roofing purposes.

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## SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE HOG ISLAND HYDRAULIC LIFT.

YESTERDAY afternoon a crisis occurred in the history of the Hog Island Hydraulic Lift, while several gentlemen, including His Excellency the Governor, made a wonderfully narrow escape with their lives by the accident which we refer to. The day was fixed for the docking of the French man-of-war Ducouedic, and Captain Robinson, I. N., Superintendent of Marine, invited Sir Philip Wodehouse and a number of the leading citizens to a pleasure sail to Hog Island to see the operation. A company, which included Captain Mayne, Dr. Trestrail, Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. Ormiston, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Bythell, Mr. Wendon, Mr. Moore, Major Baker, Lieutenant Warner, Lieutenant Searle (Master Attendant), two officers from H. M. S. Glasgow, &c., met at the Apollo Bunder at ten o'clock, and left in one of the commodious Dockyard barges for the May Frere, which lay about two hundred yards off the pier head. The May Frere steamed at first in the direction of the mouth of the harbour, and H. M. S. Wolverine and the Commodore's ship Glasgow dipped their colours as she passed, the band of the latter, under the belief that His Excellency the Governor was on board, showing of further honour by playing the National Anthem. His Excellency, however, was to be taken on board at Mazagon, and thither the May Frere steamed. The morning was very hot, and the air hazy, so that it was feared Sir Philip would not enjoy the sail so much as he would if a breeze were stirring. At Mazagon, His Excellency and Captain Wodehouse and Mr. Lee Warner came on board, and the steamer's head was turned towards Hog Island, a pleasant breeze springing up just as she got well out into the harbour. After a delicious little run, during which His Excellency and the company paused again and again to admire the island gems which stud the eastern end of the estuary, the May Frere dropped anchor at a short distance from the Hydraulic Lift, the great white pillars of which gleamed like a Grecian colonnade. Here breakfast was provided. The table had been spread in the saloon, but the morning was so pleasant that His Excellency said he thought breakfast on deck would be a good idea, and in a very short time the saloon deck windows were covered up and converted into very respectable tables. Nearly an hour had been spent over breakfast, when the appearance of the Ducouedic rounding Hog Island Point after passing between the "Straits of Elephanta," as some one called the pretty little strip of water which rushes between the Island of the Caves and Hog Island, was the signal for rising and taking to the barges; and in a short time the company were moving under the shadow of the pillars of the Lift, criticising the gigantic apparatus, and giving a glance occasionally at the progress of the Frenchman. Most people in Bombay have seen the Lift, and those who have not must at all events have read the descriptions of it which have appeared in the public journals; therefore we shall do no more than give such a general idea of it as may assist our readers to understand the accident which subsequently happened. The dock consists of a long double row of tall cast-iron pillars, and of course any vessel which is to be docked must be guided between these rows. At the mouth of the dock there are two of what are technically called "bollards," which are simply little strong stone towers, and these are supposed to indicate a proper course for vessels to take when entering the dock. It happens unfortunately that the dock is situated at a point near the end of the "Strait of Elephanta," past which a strong current runs—a current which is always particularly strong when the tide is flowing. Along the outside of the rows of pillars there is a strong pier, and it was upon this that His Excellency the Governor watched the progress of the French man-of-war. The tide was so strong that on her first attempt to get inside the "bollards" she was swept past the outermost one; and she had to turn and face the stream and try again. It appeared as if she had made a nearer hit this time, and when she was bearing down upon the "bollards," it was supposed that though the tide would leave little enough space between her and the outer bollard, yet she would clear it. Just, however, as she had got well past, her stern was swung round upon this bollard, which had a wooden staging carried away in consequence. She herself would have been considerably injured if cushions had not been promptly thrown over her side to protect her from the stone. Slowly she was swept round the bollard—more and more of her stern was swung round, then her 'midships grated past, and at last she was swept entirely past the obstruction. Her head was turned up the stream again. When she turned back, it became apparent that the passage between the bollards was not to be tried again, but that she was to be taken outside of the outer bollard, and then steered by a short curve into the mouth of the dock. If she failed to make this curve properly she would run into the end pillars of the Lift; and as she came nearer and nearer, at a tolerable speed, anxiety sat upon every face on the platform. She passes the bollards all right; now for the curve! Her course does not seem to alter, and those on the platform run back to avoid the effects of a collision which they see cannot be avoided. His Excellency the Governor does not wish to move apparently, but as the ship comes on to within a few feet of him, he is persuaded to go back also. Two gentlemen and some calassees are left on the end of the pier; Lieutenant Morland is one of the gentlemen—we ourselves are the other. Lieutenant Morland shouts to Mr. Corke, who is piloting the steamer, to go back. But she has too much way on her, and on she comes against the pier with a crash. She has struck between the two end pillars; the woodwork is bowled down like matchwood; she has split the great iron pillars, and pieces are falling among the debris of the timber stagings. We stand watching the pillars with alarm and are ready to jump into the sea; so are the natives; Captain Morland stands immoveable. Happily the pillars have withstood the shock; the steamer is backing, and we rush across the single joist left standing as quickly as the difficulties of the passage will admit. All this took place in less time than we have taken to tell the story. The staging which was knocked to bits, iron girders and all, was the place where His Excellency had been standing just a few seconds before. When the danger appeared to be over, the pillars were examined; one, the end one, was found to be split from top to bottom, while lumps of the cast iron had been knocked away; the second pillar was also in a ruined condition, pieces weighing some hundredweights having been knocked clean out of it. Both pillars were twisted, and appeared as if the slightest concussion would bring them down entirely. The sailors on the forecastle of the steamer made a narrow escape; for had just a little more momentum been on her, the pillars would assuredly have [illegible] if any of the pieces had touched the deck, many lives must have been lost, while the ship herself would have been very seriously injured. As for ourselves, it will be some time before we forget those few exciting seconds when the timber of the pier was being ground at our feet, and the pillars overhead seemed on the point of crashing down, while every means of escape except seventy feet of water was cut off. Lieutenant Morland, ourselves, and the calassees who were left on the end of the platform, were between the devil and the deep sea with a vengeance.

After this most unfortunate accident, Captain Robinson told the commander of the man-of-war to drop anchor, because she could not be docked in consequence of the collision; and in a very ill-natured key the Frenchman did so a short distance out from the Lift. There was nothing left for the Governor and the other guests but to return to Bombay without seeing what they had come out to see—a ship docked on the new Lift. The topic of conversation on the way home was of course the accident, several causes of which were mentioned; some thought that the French crew did not understand Mr. Corke's orders quick enough, he being unable to deliver them in English; others said that the course between the bollards ought to have been stuck to; but all concurred that the accident will cost somebody a pretty penny, each pillar being worth, it is said, £5,000. £10,000 added to the cost of this Lift is no joke. The company separated about five o'clock at the Apollo Bunder in a rather less jovial mood than they set out, although Captain Robinson had done everything that could make them comfortable. We believe that the French ship sustained very little damage, and that she is to be docked in some of the old docks either to-day or to-morrow.

## BOMBAY.

A CITY MAGISTRATE AT SURAT.—It is stated that a City Magistrate is to be appointed at Surat.

MR. RAYMOND WEST, of the Bombay Civil Service, took the usual oath of his office as Acting Judge of the High Court on Monday.

FIRE AT KUPPUDWUNJ.—About a fortnight ago a serious fire broke out at Kuppudwunj, by which seven houses were completely destroyed.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT POOR-BOX.—The Second Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 1-8 from "Charity" for this fund.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AT AHMEDABAD.—We hear that the Government Press at Ahmedabad has been ordered to be closed. The materials of the press are to be sold by auction.

TORTURE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Rama Khundoo, a cart-driver, was charged with cruelly torturing his bullocks, and was fined nine rupees.

A NATIVE ASSOCIATION AT MAHOOWA.—We see that a native association, "Praja Hitchu" (well wisher of the public), has been started at Mahoowa, for the advocacy of native rights.

THE FRAUD ON THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.—Six witnesses have been examined in the above case before the full-power magistrate at Ahmedabad. The investigation is likely to last about two months.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Nana Morojee, one Abdool Curreem, a hack buggy driver, was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and was fined Rs. 15.

THEFT.—A man named Sithul Sewpursad was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a gold and pearl neck chain, belonging to one Ramchund Lalsing.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Mr. W. A. Donohoe has been appointed Acting Superintendent in the Irrigation branch of the Public Works Department, in room of Mr. J. F. Spencer, who has been appointed Acting Clerk of the Small Causes Court.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday at Khetwady, in the premises of the Omnibus Company, on the body of Rama Ragoo, who was in the service of the Company. The jury came to the conclusion that the man had died from heart disease.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mahomedan named Hoossein Abba was charged with committing injury accompanied with force against the property of Abdool Cassum. The man was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 14, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Bombay Education Society for the transaction of business will be held at the Byculla Schools at half-past four o'clock on Friday afternoon; and the presentation of prizes to the children will be made by H. E. the Governor at a quarter past five o'clock on the same afternoon.

THE SUCHEEN STATE.—A notification has been issued to the effect that during the minority of the young Nawab of Sucheen the administration of the State will be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations now in force in the British territory. Mr. Olfivant, the full-power magistrate of Surat, is at present at Sucheen, arranging the affairs of the State.

CHARGE OF DEFAMING A NATIVE SOLICITOR.—Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, solicitor of the High Court, yesterday appeared before the Senior Magistrate, and obtained a summons against Mr. Jeyshunker Swiveyshwer, editor and managing proprietor of a Gujerathee weekly called the *Arya Mitra*, whom he charged with writing a certain article in the paper reflecting on his character.

DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—The Chief Justice has appointed a committee of the following gentlemen to conduct the examination of candidates for the office of district pleader, which commenced on Monday:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball; Mr. Khunderao Chimunrao Bedarkur, Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side; Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee, Subordinate Judge of Wagra; and Mr. Govind Juggonath, Subordinate Judge of Khandeish.

THE CASE UNDER THE NATIVE PASSENGERS' ACT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Captain J. Peacock, of the steam-ship Bengalese, was charged, at the instance of Mr. T. Jervis, Superintendent Customs Preventive Service, with having arrived from Jedda with more than thirty passengers, and not having touched at Aden and obtained from the latter port a bill of health, as required by section 25 of Act XII. of 1870. Defendant admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 20.

[COMMITTE]D TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Cooper, Second Mag[istra]te of Police, yesterday committed one Narayen Mahadeo, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for having "fraudulently performed on three of the Queen's coin, namely, the half anna piece, an operation which altered the appearance of these coins with the intention that the said coins should pass the coins of a different description, to wit, the Indian rupee; and with fraudulent delivery and possession of the same, knowing them to be counterfeit"—in short, for trying to pass half anna pieces as rupees.

ROBBERY AT PARELL.—The Hon. Colonel Kennedy, residing at Upna Cottage, Parell, has reported to the executive police the theft of a gold double cased hunting watch, which had attached to it a gold Albert chain, a gold Chubb's key, a long gold watch key, a guinea, and a plain gold locket, with two children's photographs in it, of the collective value of about Rs. 500. The robbery is said to have been committed on Tuesday night between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock. It appears that Colonel Kennedy left the watch and the other articles on a table in his sitting room. After dinner he went to the back portion of the house where he remained a few hours, during which time there was nobody in the front part of the house, the servants having also retired to the back of the bungalow. A small white turban was found on the gate wall—something like those worn by dhobies and Purdasees. Two dhobies who lived in the next bungalow have been arrested on suspicion. The case has been entrusted to Khan Bahadur Acbar Ally.

WE learn from Khandalla that the office of the Supt. of the G. I. P. Railway Police will shortly be removed to that hill station, where it will remain till the rains. Lieutenant S. Babington is expected there this week.—*Deccan Herald.*

ON Monday night a Marwady residing at Narayen Pait in the city of Poona was robbed of property of the value of about Rs. 5,000. Title-deeds and paper which the thieves could not turn into money were found near the village of Bamboorda. The police are after the culprits, and we trust they may soon be brought to justice.—*Ibid.*

THE NATIVE NEWSPAPERS OF THE PRESIDENCY.—Amongst the contributions of Bombay to the Vienna Exhibition is a complete set of all the native newspapers of the Presidency. The collection affords a convenient opportunity of taking stock of our resources in this respect, and the following particulars may be found interesting. There are in the whole Presidency 52 native papers. Of these 21 are purely Gujerati, 15 purely Marathi, 13 Anglo-Marathi, 2 Anglo-Gujerati, and 1 Hindoostani. The great majority of the papers, amounting to 36 in number, appear weekly, but 10 appear twice a week, 1 fortnightly, and 1 monthly; whilst there are 4 dailies, all published in the city of Bombay. Of the whole number no less than 19 are published in Bombay itself; Sattara and Ahmedabad boast each 4; Poona and Tanna 3; Rutnagherry, Surat, and Khed 2 each; whilst Belgaum, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, Dhoolia, Alibag, Nassick, Kulladghi, Dharwar, Kurrachee, Rajcote, Broach, and Mahooda have each a single journal. Our 19 Bombay native papers consist of 11 Gujerati, 5 Anglo-Marathi, 2 Marathi, and 1 Hindoostani (no Anglo-Gujerati!)—a division which is not a little suggestive.—*Educational Record.*

## HIGH COURT.—3RD APRIL.

[Before the Hon. CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

MOTIONS.

TO SPEAK TO MINUTES OF DECREE.

224-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Gangbai, widow, v Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy—Manisty and Fletcher.

APPEALS FOR HEARING.

305-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kesowram Bappooje and another v Luxmibai, widow—J Gopal.

136-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nursey Ludha and others v Rattonvahoo, widow—Tyabjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

715-70—Khunderao—Cassinath Dhuckjee v Anundrao Dinanath—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

For Examination of Defendant and Witnesses under Section 219 of Act VIII. of 1859.

258-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidas Khimjee and others v Soonderjee Govindjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

LONG CAUSES.

197-72—Khunderao—Crustnarao Wassodewjee v Vijboocundas Hurrybhoy and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

143-72—Jefferson and Payne—Veljee Dewjee v Gopaljee Atmaram—Khunderao.

144-72—Dallas and Lynch—Guneshdas Goorsamul v Vinayekrao Gunputrao and others—Tyabjee.

200-72—In person—Ebrahim Jafferbhoy v Mariamboo.

201-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Hurgopal Premsookdas v Jaikisson Bhugwanram—Hope.

219-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib v Joharimul Dulsookroy—Cama.

229-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy and others v Hurrybhoy Motiram—Tyabjee.

231-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Tricumdas Madowjee v Veerjee Jairam—Shamrao.

233-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchunder v The G. I. P. R. Co.—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

235-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Soonderdass Mooljee v Sitaram Abajee.

237-72—Prescot and Winter—John Andrew Bambach and others v Laljee Ludha and another—Jefferson and Payne.

239-72—Hope—Bhewa Tanajee Nacwa v Gannoo Gopaljee B.—Leathes and Crawford.

246-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Vurren Hajee, &c. and others v Khoja Meerally Dhurumsey and another—P. Dinshaw.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

788-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Aga Hajee Zaniel Abadeen v Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada—Chalk and Thacker.

191-72—In person—Shaik Mahomed bin, &c. v Abdool Cadur bin &c.

193-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vundravun Vizlall v Raghoonath Soonderjee and another—In person.

948-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Joharimul Dulsookroy v Gopalrao Myrall—Tyabjee.

130-72—Mody—Shapurjee Hoosungjee v Ahmed Moosanee and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

173-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—The Hon. James Sewel White v Gopaldas Madhowdas—Jefferson and Payne, and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

474-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Govindjee Luckmichund and others v. Rowjee Dadaram—Mody.

118-71—Mody—Rowjee Dadaram v Govindjee Luckmichund and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

762-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Bappoo Visram v Henry Gamble—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

54-72—Tyabjee—Jadowbai, widow v Premchund Dhurumchund—Dallas and Lynch.

810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmibai, widow, v Premjee Issur and another—Garud.

705-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mancooverbai, widow, v Chimon Lalljee Gunshamjee—Tyabjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

778-71—Jefferson and Payne—Joachim Ischude v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

45-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Anton Pokorney v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

77-72—Tyabjee—Hajee Oosman Hajee v Naron Ghella—No appearance.

41-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Sitaram Huridas v Purshotumdas Munmohundas—Khunderao.

533-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Nagindas Dayabhoy v Nasir bin Abdool Habib—Tyabjee.

74-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjebhoy v. Ruttonsey Mooljee—Dallas and Lynch.

593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

717-71—Tyabjee—Naronjee Shamjee and others v J. T. Bell and others—Prescot and Winter.

401-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildas Lulloobhoy v Arthur Travers Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.

14-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Lalljee Ludha and others—C. Tyabjee.

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE ship BLACK PRINCE, 803 tons, Captain H. Hawkins, will sail to-day in ballast for Akyab.

THE barque MARIA STELLA, 370 tons, Captain J. Clouzeau, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 13,440 Indian maunds salt.

THE S. S. CHESTER, 696 tons, Captain George Grantham, chartered for a full cargo by the Austrian Trading Company, Bombay Branch, sailed yesterday with 4,866 bales of cotton to Rotterdam.

THE barque MARCHIONESS of LONDONDERRY, 699 tons, Captain John Gould, arrived in harbour yesterday from Ardrossan, November 11th, with a cargo of 966 tons coals. She spoke the ship Waterwitch from Calcutta bound for Bombay. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,478 tons, Captain G. Mathews, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following cargo:—8,501 bales cotton, 391½ bales wool, 1,450 cwts galls, 181 cwts. rapeseed, 3,643 cwts. hemp, 75 cwts. old iron, and sundries.

THE SHIP TREVELYAN ON SHORE.—News has been received in Madras that the ship Trevelyan, which left Madras on the 2nd instant, bound for Demerara, with 386 coolies on board, struck on the Pedro (?) Shoals (which lie to the northward of Trincomallee) early on the morning of the 9th. She remains there fast. The coolies have been landed. The captain has sent to Trincomallee for assistance, and entertains hopes of getting his vessel afloat again. The Trevelyan is an iron ship of 1,042 tons register, is owned by Mr. G. D. Tyser of London, and commanded by Captain W. Loftus. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. were the agents for the vessel at Madras.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

| High Water Time (H. M.) | High Water Height (FT. IN.) | April | Low Water Time (H. M.) | Low Water Height (FT. IN.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 27 m<br>3 49 a | 3 3<br>3 9 | Thursday ...... 3 | 8 57 m<br>9 39 a | 5 5<br>1 0 |
| 3 3 m<br>4 59 a | 2 0<br>2 10 | Friday ......... 4 | 9 46 m<br>10 47 a | 4 2<br>0 2 |
| 4 0 m<br>6 17 a | 0 10<br>2 6 | Saturday ...... 5 | 10 46 m<br>...... | 3 2<br>...... |
| 5 34 m<br>7 38 a | 0 5<br>2 7 | Sunday ......... 6 | 6 24 m<br>11 35 a | 0 1<br>2 8 |
| 7 29 m<br>8 43 a | 0 8<br>3 1 | Monday......... 7 | 2 4 m<br>1 38 a | 0 8<br>2 7 |
| 8 51 m<br>9 30 a | 1 6<br>3 8 | Tuesday......... 8 | 3 10 m<br>2 22 a | 1 8<br>3 0 |
| 9 44 m<br>10 5 a | 2 6<br>4 3 | Wednesday ... 9 | 3 52 m<br>3 44 a | 2 9<br>3 6 |

Moon—First Quarter, 4th, 11h 26m. p.m.

## MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its office, 4, Church Lane, for the purpose of receiving the report and accounts for the year ending 31st December 1872; electing directors in place of those retiring by rotation; declaring a dividend; and appointing auditors for the current year and fixing their remuneration. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair. The report was read and the accounts were laid before the shareholders, who considered them to be very satisfactory. It was resolved that the report and accounts be adopted, and that printed copies of them be circulated amongst the shareholders. Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and John Dixon were re-elected directors. A dividend of Rs. 75 per share, recommended by the directors, was declared payable to the shareholders on and after the 9th inst. Messrs. Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia and Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody were appointed auditors for the current year; the accounts to be audited every six months; and their remuneration to be Rs. 300 each.

Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundas proposed that the thanks of the shareholders are due, and are hereby tendered, to the directors and the agents, Messrs. Cowasjee and Framjee Dinshawjee, but especially to the chairman, for their able and good management of the company's affair. Mr. Goculdas dwelt at some length on the satisfactory working and management of the mills, commending the personal interest taken by the worthy chairman in its success from the time of its establishment. He not only did all that personal exertion and attention could do, but lent any sum of money for the use of the company at a nominal rate of interest and thus benefited the shareholders, whose interest was always at his heart, as was shewn by the previous reports of the directors.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Narelwalla and was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee Hathidaroo, in proposing thanks to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee for his conduct in the chair, spoke highly of the gentlemanly and affable manner in which he afforded information in answer to questions put by the shareholders, and for the quiet and satisfactory way in which he had conducted the business of the meeting. He said the chairmen of other public meetings ought to follow the example of Mr. Dinshaw.

The vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried unanimously, closed the proceedings.

## DENGUE: BY DR. GERSON DA CUNHA.

FOR some time past a small book in pamphlet form has been awaiting notice at our hands. A few years ago Dr. Gerson Da Cunha went to England to finish his medical education, where he succeeded in being enrolled as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and obtained the degree of L. M., England, and L. R. C. P., Edinburgh. He returned to Bombay about five years ago to practise as a physician, and soon after his arrival here, published in the Portuguese language an essay, being an introduction to the study of the science of medicine. We are told that his first attempt at book-writing was most favourably received by the Portuguese community and the Press. The brochure on dengue which he has now issued comprises a history of the dengue fever, its symptoms, and treatment, with observations on the epidemic which prevailed in Bombay during the years 1871-72. The book is dedicated to Dr. Charles Handfield Jones, Professor of Medicine, and Senior Physician to the St. Mary's Hospital, London, "as a token of gratitude and affection" of his old pupil, the author.

Dr. Da Cunha gives a brief sketch of the history of dengue. He asserts that no allusion to this fever is traceable in the old Greek and Roman writings; he believes, however, that it must have been long known in this country. The earliest authentic record of dengue comes to us from Egypt. In 1658 a peculiar eruptive fever broke out at Cairo bearing a remarkable resemblance to dengue. From the next available record it appears that in 1764 and in four subsequent years, it raged violently in Cadiz and Seville. About the same time it prevailed in Philadelphia, and was described as "bilious remittent fever," while the people there named it "break-bone fever."

It is said this dengue first broke out in India in 1824. It travelled from Rangoon towards Calcutta, Patna, Guzerat, Madras, &c. There are numerous records of this epidemic being observed and treated by medical men about fifty years ago in almost all parts of India. About the same time it appears to have broken out in the West Indies, where the negroes called it "dandy fever," from the constraint of movements and stiff gait produced by it. It again prevailed in Calcutta about 1854-55; and it was called "Dr. Goodue's fever," from the learned gentleman having written the best account of this complaint in India. A few years later it raged so virulently in Virginia that one practitioner alone attended upwards of three hundred cases. This affection was also observed in Africa in 1865.

To come to our own city,—the epidemic was first introduced into Bombay from Aden and into Aden from the East Coast of Africa. It appears that after the complete disappearance of cholera from Zanzibar in 1870, a new form of fever sprang up. This was subsequently identified with dengue. It disappeared from that island in the early part of 1871, and seemed to have entered Aden. It has been facetiously surmised that the derivation of the name of the disease is Aden ague, and that on dropping the two As, it becomes "dengue." The first case of dengue observed by Dr. DaCunha in Bombay was on the 12th August 1871. He took some interesting notes on this novel malady, which are embodied in the pamphlet.

We do not intend to enter minutely into the symptoms and progress of the disease after it has attacked a person. Its invasion is often abrupt and comes on generally in the middle of the night; and its incubation varies from a few hours to a week. Before the seizure there are the ordinary premonitory signs of languor, loss of appetite, and depression of spirits. It commences with coldness of the surface, the most characteristic symptoms being severe pains in the back, limbs, and joints; then follows fever with hot and dry skin, quick or natural pulse, hurried respiration, flushed face and congested and watery eyes. Nervous prostration is also a symptom of frequent occurrence.

As in all other eruptive fevers, the invasion of dengue is attended with difficulties in discriminating it from allied fevers. At an advanced stage, however, the difficulties vanish and its characteristic symptoms become apparent. The causes which generate dengue are not as yet well known to medical men. The fever is both infectious and epidemic,—though the first of its characteristics has been denied by some authors. In India it is believed that there is none who can tell us exactly how the scourge originated and propagated itself except in the way described in this notice.

Dr. Da Cunha minutely describes how dengue is to be treated, and very ably discusses several points connected with it; but we are not desirous of importing into our columns its tenour.

## THE GREAT HOONDIE FRAUDS.

THE trial of some cases of forgery which possess features of unusual interest was brought to a termination at Poona on Monday. In August 1872 a man giving the name of Narain Yeshwanath, and representing himself as the telegraph master at Shahabad station and who referred to an introduction he had presented in November 1871 on a small transaction of Rs. 20, presented himself at Raichore at the firm of Mudun Gopal Mokund Rai and induced them to receive at a discount a hoondie he proposed drawing on one Seetaram Attra at Barsee. It was agreed payment was to be made at Raichore, only on the Raichore firm being satisfied the hoondie had been met in Barsee. The hoondie was sent *by post* under cover of a letter advising its despatch. In due time Mudun Gopal Mokund Rai received *by post* a letter saying the hoondie for Rs. 600 had been received, and on the date of the receipt of this letter the drawer Narain Yeshwanath came to them, and showing an endorsement of receipt of the value of the hoondie purporting to be by Mudun Gopal Mokund [R]ai of Barsee on the reverse of the original hoondie drawn by him, thereon obtained payment. After the lapse of a month it appeared from a letter received from Barsee that there had been a fraud with regard to this hoondie, and on inquiry it appeared that in substitution for the hoondie of Rs. 600 despatched from Raichore, the firm at Barsee had received one for Rs. 10 only, and of this they received and had acknowledged payment. The figures in the covering letter advising the hoondie for Rs. 600 had been altered so as to represent the value of the hoondie to be Rs. 10 only, and similarly in the return letter acknowledging the receipt of the Rs. 10 hoondie, the figures had been altered so as to represent the value to be Rs. 600. The endorsement on the reverse of the Rs. 600 hoondie acknowledging payment was also a forgery. The difference in the value of the Rs. 600 and Rs. 10 hoondie was netted by this ingenious fraud. About fifteen days after completion of the above fraud, Salig Ram Gulab Chund of Mominabad were induced on similar terms, that is, that the amount was to be paid to the drawer on intimation of encashment by the drawee, to receive a hoondie for Rs. 1,500. The hoondie was drawn on Nursee Keshowjee of Bombay by one of two men who called on them and drew the hoondie in the name of Naro Ramchunder. The hoondie was sent *by post* to Bombay and was there returned after being dishonoured. In transit the dishonoured hoondie and letter intimating its non-encashment were stolen and a forgery substituted saying the hoondie had been met. A forged receipt of payment was put on the reverse of the stolen returned dishonoured hoondie, and on this and the forged letter intimating encashment, payment was claimed and made. In regard to these two cases the prosecution asserted that Mahadeo Narain Douria and one Oogerchund had hired a house at Barsee and had there conspired with Tookaram, postal peon, and five others to steal letters to be replaced by forgeries to support the frauds committed. Mahadeo Narain Douria was charged with having personated at Raichore Narain Yeshwanath, and having drawn a forged hoondie for Rs. 600 under that name; also with having encashed at Barsee the forged substituted hoondie for Rs. 10; further with having received payment on the forged Rs. 600 hoondie. Oogerchund was charged with having drawn the forged hoondie for Rs. 1,500 drawn at Mominabad in the name of Naro Ramchunder and with having received payment on the hoondie after it had been fraudulently endorsed as encashed. Bala was charged with having been present on these occasions. The money obtained in the Mominabad forgery was alleged to have been brought back to Barsee to the house alleged to have been conjointly occupied by Mahadeo Narain, Oogerchund, and the other prisoners. The trial terminated in the conviction of Mahadeo Narain Douria, of Oogerchund, Tookharam, the postal peon, and of Bala, and in the acquittal by the jury of the four prisoners charged as accomplices, the judge accepting, though not approving, the verdict of acquittal with regard to two of the accused. Mahadeo Narain was sentenced to transportation for life; Oogerchund and the postal peon to ten years' transportation each; and Bala, on account of his youth, to three years' imprisonment only. The Court was densely crowded to hear the verdict. The prisoner Mahadeo Narain is a brother of Govind Narain Douria, who under the able advocacy of Mr. Branson, was acquitted in 1867 on charges of very serious forgeries in connection with the series of frauds which caused such severe loss to the Old Bank of Bombay at Poona. Mahadeo Narain and Oogerchund were arrested at Kolapore on information given by a letter delivery peon there, that they had been endeavouring to induce him to make over letters to permit of similar frauds. The information was given to Mr. G. G. Phatak, the nyayadish, who in the use he made of the information conveyed to him, as also in the conduct of similar cases occurring at Kolapore, has acted most judiciously. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Branson, and Mr. Turton Smith, Assistant Inspector General of Police, attached to the post office on special duty, has carried out the enquiry.

## THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, presiding Commissioner, the following matters were disposed of:—

IN RE B MANJEE TOUCHE & CO.

The Advocate-General on behalf of the insolvents applied for an extention of time to enable the insolvents to make up their accounts and submit their schedule. He moved on an affidavit of the insolvent Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia in which four months time was asked for from the 15th.

The Official Assignee agreed to an adjournment for two months from the 15th, and that time was accordingly allowed by the Commissioner.

IN RE R. J. ABRAHAM.

Mr. Tyebjee stated that in this matter an order had been made by the Commissioner some time since that the insolvent should pay Rs. 125 per month to the Official Assignee towards the liquidation of his debts. He had now paid about 44 per cent. of them, and leave was obtained by the insolvent to serve his creditors with notices. He being under the impression that the Official Assignee would serve them had not taken any steps in the matter. Mr. Tyebjee now asked the Commissioner to suspend a warrant which had been issued for the insolvent's arrest for not continuing the payment of Rs. 125 per month; and in order that he might serve his creditors.

The Commissioner said that no notice of the application had been given to the Official Assignee, and the insolvent had not taken the steps which he should have taken as pointed out to him by the Official Assigne.

Mr. Tyebjee understood that his Lordship did not refuse the application, but that it could not be heard as not notice had been given to the Official Assignee.

The Commissioner said he did not refuse the application then, but he did not think that under any circumstance he should suspend the warrant. As the application was an informal one the learned counsel might apply again next Court day.

### A DISPUTE ABOUT THE CUSTODY OF TITLE DEEDS.

IN RE BOMANJEE TOUCHE AND CO.

Mr. Marriot on behalf of the Official Assignee moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted last month, calling on Messrs. Hearn Cleveland, and Peile to show cause why they should not deliver up certain title-deeds of some property at Byculla, pertaining to the estate of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia.

Mr. Lang appeared for Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, and the Advocate-General appeared for Nurrotumdass and Dwarkadass, who were the parties principally interested in the deeds, they having advanced the sum of Rs. 55,000 on them.

The Commissioner said that application was made by Mr Marriott for a rule against Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile on the last Court day, and a letter was read from them to the solicitor for the Official Assignee stating that Messrs. Jefferson and Payne had served them with a notice that their clients had a lien on the deeds. He had directed a rule to issue calling on them to show cause why they should not be given up to the Offiaial Assignee after payment of any taxed costs which might be done to them, and that Messrs Jefferson and Payne should be served with a notice in order that he might have all the parties before him.

Mr Lang then proceeded to show cause against the rule. It was granted, he said, on an affidavit of the Official Assignee in which he offered to pay all the costs of Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile if they would give up the deeds to him. The correspondence annexed to Mr Cleveland's affidavit was read, from which it appeared that letters relating to the custody of the deed had passed between Messrs. Rimington Hore, and Langley on behalf of the Official Assignee, and Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, and Messrs. Jefferson and Payne on behalf of their clients, who were stated to have advanced money on the Byculla property, and for whom the insolvent held the deeds as a trustee.

Mr. Marriott asked that the equitable mortgage between Bomanjee Touche and Co. and Messrs. Jefferson and Payne's clients, together with the receipt for Rs. 55,000, might be produced.

Mr. Lang proceeded reading the affidavit and correspondence, on which he contended that insolvent held the deeds as trustees, and that therefore Mr. Gamble had no right to the deeds as they did not belong to the insolvents. All that he asked the Court to do, was to hold that Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile were perfectly justified in declining to give up the deeds, to determine who were entitled to the custody of them, and that Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile's costs should be paid as between solicitor and client.

The Advocate-General produced the agreement in vernacular, but not the receipt asked for, which he said did not exist. A promissory note for the Rs. 55,000 had been passed, but that was at the office of the Superintendent of Stamps, for the purpose of affixing the proper stamp.

Mr. Marriott said that as there was no transaction of either mortgage deed or the receipt, notwithstanding that Messrs. Jefferson and Payne had been served with a notice to produce them, he should ask for an adjournment. A very lengthy discussion then ensued between the learned counsel, as to whether the merits of the case should be gone into in that Court, and whether the Commissioner had the power under the 26th section of the Act to make the order asked for.

Mr. Lang, in answer to a suggestion from the Commissioner, said that they were quite willing to give up the deeds to the Court.

Mr. Marriott then suggested that they should give them to the Official Assignee to be held by him pending further orders.

The Advocate-General objected to the documents being deposited with him in his capacity of Official Assignee; if he were entrusted with the deeds as an officer of the Court, he would have no objection.

Some discussion then ensued as to the wording of the order.

Mr. Marriott proposed that the deeds should be handed over to the Official Assignee for safe custody, pending the further order of the Court, without any prejudice to the rights of either party to, in, or under the said deeds, or the property referred to therein, the Official Assignee included.

This order was subjected to a few verbal alterations and agreed to. The question then arose as to whether the merits of the case should be gone into, but the Court deferred doing so yesterday.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

CAPTAIN R. S. ROBINSON, R. A., has been appointed Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint.

MR. J. A. ALDIS has been appointed Captain, and Mr. W. T. Webb, Lieutenant, in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, to complete the establishment.

THE new wire tramway connected with the salt mines near Jhelum having been nearly completed, Mr. Batten has been directed to inspect and report upon the works.

ON Saturday evening there was a fancy bazaar in the People's Park, Madras, for the benefit of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and of the Madras Branch of the Ladies' Association.

IT is likely that an early *Gazette* will announce the transfer of Captain T. J. Quin, officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Roorkee, on promotion to the Ajmere Commission, and of Captain Lassalle, Assistant Commissioner, from Ajmere to the post at Roorkee.

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

THE appointments in the Military Accounts Department, to which we alluded about three weeks ago, have now taken place. Lieutenant-Colonel Williams made over charge of the office of First Pay Examiner to Colonel Hamilton on Monday last, that officer making over the Presidency Pay Office to Colonel Allan. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown arrived from Allahabad on the following day, and assumed charge of that office, according to the gazetted appointments, having previously made over the Assistant Pay Mastership of Allahabad to Colonel G. G. Anderson. Captain Carter arrived in Calcutta from Rawul Pindee on the 13th instant, and succeeded Colonel Allan as Second Pay Examiner.

Colonel James, C.B., proceeded to Bombay on the 16th of this month, having, on the previous day, been temporarily succeeded by Colonel Allan, and Dr. Picthall relieved the latter a few days afterwards. Dr. Picthall has been nominated to officiate as Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts in addition to his own duties as Medical Examiner, and will receive the full staff salary of his appointment in addition to half of the other Examinership, thus giving one man the double work of these two important posts, which appears to be almost too much to expect of a single official, however anxious he may be to do justice to both. Perhaps it may be ominous of an intention to make one appointment of these two hereafter, and thus effect a considerable saving to the State; but whether with increased efficiency, is more than doubtful.

Captain Saunders, Assistant Garrison Barrack Master, is to officiate as Deputy Pay Master of the Presidency Circle, and will relieve Colonel Allan of those duties early next month; but it has not yet transpired what officers are to fill the two remaining vacant Deputy Pay Masterships at Allahabad and Rawul Pindee, in the Punjab.

We have also heard that Colonel Hamilton, now officiating as First Pay Examiner, will have to proceed either to Dibrughur or Shillong to give evidence before a general court-martial, which will shortly assemble for the trial of Captain Beeston, of the 42nd Regiment N.I., on certain serious charges affecting that officer's character. Colonel Hamilton has to depose to the correctness of certain entries, and to hand-writing, which cannot be done by Commission here, as in ordinary civil or criminal cases, for a witness before a Military Court has to submit to oral cross-examination.—*Englishman.*

## PROGRESS OF EGYPT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES.")

CAIRO, 14TH FEBRUARY.

EGYPT has made rapid progress since the winter of 1870-71. The great harbour works at Alexandria, which had then just been commenced, have already converted its exposed roadstead into a safe and capacious port. These works consist chiefly of an extensive breakwater, which encloses a large area of deep water, and is composed, like that at Port Said, of huge blocks of artificial stone. The storm of Christmas-day, unexampled in Egypt, was watched with anxiety from the quays of Alexandria; but not a block of the new work was displaced, nor a vessel damaged.

In Cairo the new town at and about the Esbekieh is rapidly taking shape. The ornamental gardens in the centre of the square are completed; they have sheets of water with wild fowl and extensive lawns, as green, through irrigation, though not so smooth and carpet-like, as in England, with winding walks, and bordered by plantations of the rich and varied vegetation which this climate healthily developes. At sunset the gardens are lit by gas-lights in coloured glass globes, simulating expanded flowers, and supported on models of tall exotic stems. A military band plays every evening, and the variety of nations, complexions, and costumes contribute to the interest of this Oriental picture. Handsome villa residences, surrounded by their gardens, stretch away from the great square towards the river, and others are rapidly rising on sites previously arranged according to well-devised plans. The ways leading to them will be avenues of acacia and wild fig trees such as make the Shoubra-road, the present fashionable drive of Cairo, so agreeable.

The site allotted to the German Chapel is already occupied by its neat edifice, and the Anglican Church will soon be commenced on the ground that has been assigned to it. The more bigoted Moslems are further shocked by the erection of the equestrian statues of Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pasha, the first that Cairo has seen since the promulgation of the Koran forbidding the graven image of the human form.

All the new quarter of Cairo is well supplied with gas and water, and the roads are assuming a smooth macadamized surface by the constant action of oxen drawing heavy rollers over the materials of which they are composed. The quarrying of the fine white limestone of the Arabian cliffs is extensively going on, and numerous tramways discharge their blocks in close proximity to the building ground. The bazaars and narrow half-covered streets of the old town, dear to all lovers of Arabian romance, but needing strong exercise of the "make believe" to be bearable to English senses, come out in their Orientalism more strongly by contrast with the modern environment of Shepheard's and the New Hotel. But all Cairo has recently been realizing our juvenile ideas of Bagdad at the prime of Haroun el Raschid by the gay adornments of the present season. A fortnight ago scarlet banners were everywhere floating from lofty poles, recalling those that were probably fixed for a like purpose in the vertical grooves of the walls flanking the gateways of the ancient temples. Lower trophies of fanlike groups of brilliant-coloured flags surrounded shields with the initials of the hereditary Prince, whose wedding, and that of a late Oxford Undergraduate, Prince Hassan, as well as those of another Vice-Royal brother and of a Princess sister, monopolized the speculations and gossip of the city. Salutes of cannon at unexpected times gave thundering notice of some phase of the complex ceremonies. Military music and quaint processions, in which the bridal gifts were displayed to view, attracted the crowds by day; night was made festive by illuminations and fireworks, nowhere seen to more advantage than under the black blue dome of this moonless period of the sky. Balls by the Khedive at his palace of Ghezireh, with its illuminated gardens, receptions with varied amusements, at the palace of the "Walidah Basha" (Mother of the Khedive), attracted from Alexandria and more distant places all those who had any claim, hope, or chance of invitations; and strange stories might be told of the difficulties of landlords and visitors before all comers were provided for.

The travellers for whom ancient Egypt, as well as modern, has its attractions feel grateful to the Khedive for the facilities he has given to explorers of the Pyramids. Instead of the long donkey ride, with the tumbling of the poor brutes into and out of the passage boat, strangers can now drive over a noble bridge crossing the Nile, and leading to a road, of which great part is already shaded, and the whole will be one avenue in a few years.

To the strange strings of beasts of burden, and their picturesquely, if scantily, attired drivers, bringing vegetables, sugar-cane, fuits and fodder, into the city, of which processions the dromedaries, half hidden by their bright green or other coloured loads, are most attractive to the European, was added the other day that of a flock of ostriches, subjects of the active and intelligent acclimatizer and horticulturist, M. Barillet, "Directeur General des Promenades et Plantations de l'Egypte," to whom the Cairenes owe the tasteful disposition of their public promenades and avenues, and to whom Egypt is likely to be indebted for such exotic forms of useful or beautiful trees, shrubs, flowers, and herbs, as are fitted to flourish in its soil and beneath its sky. The national botanical establishment under this gentleman forms likewise a school of culture of both fields and gardens, and the farmers and fellahs are instructed and encouraged in the improvement of the varieties of their vegetables, as well as of their live-stock.

The quality of the Egyptian cotton already rules high at home, and, with greater care and experience in the treatment of the crop, will command a still higher value. The crop of the present year has been large and good, and Egypt may be more and more reckoned upon as one of the suppliers of the raw material for our great Lancashire industry which is not likely to fail us.

The cultivation of the sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar have recently been established on a large scale from the Delta to near the First Cataract. Already nearly 20 refining mills have been constructed, and afford profitable employment to great numbers, including experts of different European nations. It is characteristic of the present Viceroy that he has appointed a Commission, who are at present engaged in their labours in Egypt, to examine the sugar manufactories and their various works and processes, with a view to the economy and perfection of their operations. This Commission consists of Mr. Fowler, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of his Highness; Mr. J. F. Bramwell, to whom our own agriculture owes so much for his judgments and awards in competitive shows of implements and machines; and Dr. Letheby, whose functions will be more especially directed to the chemical conditions of the processes.

Last year's rice of the Nile was liberal, and Egypt is glad. As a consequence of the large amount of productions, the traffic on the railways increases in a rapid ratio. The Suez Canal continues to convey a large proportion of the through traffic to India and Australia; nevertheless, the overland passenger traffic grows rather than diminishes; and had the railway from Alexandria to Suez been so planned as to have a station at the capital, the passengers, with few, if any, exceptions, would gladly have availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing Cairo.

For those who are able to give more time to this place, and whose tastes and culture lead them to use the opportunity, the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, developed by Mariette Bey under the auspices of the Viceroy, cannot fail to impart much new and interesting information, more especially in relation to the period of usurpation by the Syro-Arameans, B.C. 2214, and to that of the native dynasties who preceded them. The life-size statue in the beautiful, but intractable, material, called "Diorite," exceeding granite in hardness and polish, of Cephren, founder of the Second Pyramid, is a work of art which in every relation, with reference both to its sculpture and to its date, and the history of mankind, excites wonder and admiration; and your present correspondent may not be alone in thinking that this statue is of itself worth a visit to Egypt. It had adorned the sepulchral temple contiguous to the Pyramid, and had been cast by some conqueror of another race into the well affording the water for the purifying ceremonies. Mariette Bey was rewarded for his persevering researches in clearing out the land which had buried the temple (not resting till he had got to the bottom of the well), by the discovery there of his treasure. His feelings may be conceived when it was safely extracted, and when he read the name of the Pharaoh in the *cartouchi*, including the broad and simple hieroglyphics of that ancient period. The fall of the statue had damaged a limb, but left the head and features unmutilated—a singular escape from probably one of the outrages for which Manetho curses the memory of the Hycksos.

Invasions, wars, and rumours of war continue as of old. The last tidings of Sir Samuel Baker left him in the land of a chief of tribes who dwell or squat near the great lakes. It appears that he had, after much difficulty, succeeded in reaching, at the head of some 200 men, the district of this chief, with whom, up to that time, the Egyptian Government had been in friendly relations, and who had fostered the exchange traffic and commerce with Egypt. After advancing about 18 miles, Baker had a desperate conflict with the natives, and was compelled to retreat with the loss of 170 of his men. After burning his tents and baggage to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy and making the most desperate efforts, he succeeded in intrenching himself in a small building which might serve as a fort. His Highness the Khedive is naturally much concerned at the untoward and unsuccessful position of an expedition which has been very costly to his country, and which appears to have deprived his Government of a friendly ally. The great loss of life to the subjects of this chief in their conflicts with Baker Pasha and his well-armed Egyptian troops will make it extremely difficult to resume friendly relations. The difficult position in which Sir Samuel is now placed may be conceived from the fact that the Egyptian Government is unable to send the succour which he needs by the route his troops have traversed—*i. e.*, from the north. Accordingly, the expedition organized for that purpose has started for Suez, there to embark for Zanzibar, with orders to endeavour to reach and extricate Sir Samuel from the south. The strategical principle of keeping open communications with his base of operations appears to have been impracticable in execution, or, at all events, has been defeated by the hostile tribes. Indeed, the primary or professed aim of the expedition—that of putting down the slave-trade—has merged into a determination to traverse by force the ground which Sir Samuel and Lady Baker had previously, with the skill and hazards their interesting Travels describe, succeeded in passing through. No doubt vengeance has been afflicted, at whatever cost, upon the provoking enemies of geographical exploration; but it may be questioned whether the way of violence be the most effectual one, even to that end. In relation to the question which more especially enlists the sympathies of Englishmen, it may also be submitted that to put down the Slave trade by slaying the slave-stealers can, at the best, but temporarily check the traffic. An armed force marched into pestilential wastes, where the stronger savages prey upon the weaker, can do no more, if ever so successful, than make a solitude, and such form of peace will be maintained only so long as the exterminating force can hold its own. Wildernesses are not to be reclaimed any more than their inhabitants in a day. The work must be progressive, and will prove more sure if it bestows benefits instead of inflicting injuries, if in place of taking life it gives the means of living.

The fertile tracts of those parts of the Soudan, of which Khartoum is the capital, offer great inducements to agricultural pursuits among their natives, and these habits have been encouraged by the liberal and gratuitous distribution of cotton and other seeds on part of the Egyptian Government. But the transport of the produce is tedious and costly; the Cataracts of the Nile interposing obstacles to continuous use of the river. All merchandise, for example, from Kordofan and Darfur is brought by camels across the desert to a part of the Nile, where it can be boated only as far as the Third Cataract. Here it is disembarked, again loaded on camels and carried to below the Second Cataract; then, after reshipment, comes the obstruction of the First Cataract. In brief, the transport of goods and produce from Kordofan to Cairo involves five changes and 600 miles of land-carriage; from Khartoum to Cairo, five changes and 250 miles of camel transport. Now this merchandise includes, besides gram, cotton, sugar, and dates, such choicer vegetable products as gums, aromatic woods, ebony, senna; also potash, skins, gold, ivory, and ostrich plumes. The return merchandise included cotton goods, cutlery, tools, machinery, coffee, earthenware, beads, &c. Every additonal facility afforded to the black population in transporting their produce means encouragement to its production and discouragement of lawlessness and violence. Nubia, Meroe, Kordofan, and Darfur, so reclaimed, or confirmed in habits of industry, are peaceful conquests affording the surest basis for their extension southward. The plan to this end, upon which the present Consulting Engineer of the Egyptian Government has reported, in compliance with the request of the Khedive, includes a removal of the obstruction of the First Cataract by a "ship-incline" and a "railway" from below the Second Cataract to Shendy above the Sixth Cataract, a point to which merchandise would converge with least cost and trouble from all parts of the Soudan. It is understood that the Egyptian Government have sanctioned Mr. John Fowler's plans, and instructed him to carry them out. It has also been decided to send an expedition of engineers, under Mr. Fowler's direction, with proper appliances, to open up the navigation of the White Nile between Khartoum and Gondokoro, where, at high Nile even, navigation is now obstructed by the rapid growth of aquatic vegetation.

## THE STATE OF ENGLAND. DESERTERS.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

DURING the past week an address has been ordered to be presented to the Crown, on the motion of the Duke of Richmond, for a return showing the number of non-commissioned officers and rank and file in the army, and the number of deserters and discharged men.

This is merely a slow and pompous method of pretending to find out what everybody connected with the army knows already. It is much in harmony with Parliamentary institutions; and the Duke of Richmond, who is an honest though not a bright man, means well. But the plain truth is that the British army is falling into such a condition that it requires more than a heavy-headed address to the Crown to reform it. Colonel Henderson and in some degree the Commander-in-Chief or Mr. Cardwell are the proper persons to deal with the business in its present state, and unless they do so promptly and resolutely only those people who enjoy peculiarly phlegmatic temperaments will sleep securely in their beds.

We speak with positive proof in our hands—proof which is quite at the service of Mr. Gladstone if he desires to have it and is not himself as fully informed as we are—and we say without fear of contradiction that the British army is in imminent danger of becoming the habitual refuge of the worst kind of criminals. No wonder our newspapers are filled with advertisements offering hundreds of pounds reward for the apprehension of forgers, thieves, murderers, and persons who are incapable of taking care of themselves. There are the Coram Street murderer, two forgers, and three lunatics all advertised in the same newspaper, as they have been advertised any time within the last six weeks. There is no reason whatever why they should be discovered. The Queen's uniform is the safest hiding-place in the world for a fugitive. When tracked by the police he has only to run for the nearest recruiting-sergeant to baffle his pursuers. No questions are asked of him; he needs only to crop his head in military style, put on a red coat to disguise himself, and then to lead an exemplary life in barracks till the hue-and-cry after him has gone by; then he may safely slip out of his uniform any afternoon and go in for another course of the misbehaviour he likes best. The military authorities merely fold their hands and twiddle their thumbs. They call these gentlemen "Runners" and think no more of them. The Government stores are merely minus a uniform and whatever the deserter thought proper to steal in order to give himself a fresh start after he had deserted. He is not, say the military authorities, worth looking after. His name is simply inserted in the police-sheet, and if he should at any time be caught, he is, he *must* be, leniently dealt with. He very seldom is caught. The military authorities do not really want to catch him, for they do not know what to do with him when he is captured. If he is brought back to the regiment he corrupts better men. The humanitarians have abolished flogging, which was a cheap and easy cure for deserters. It is unfashionable to shoot them; and an unaccountable prejudice exists even against marking them so that they may be known again. We do so love to be bamboozled by the dangerous classes that our philanthropy knows no prudential bounds; and so soon as we catch a thief we are in haste to let him go again. So, to be brief, any fine enterprising fellow with a taste for other people's lives or property, who fancies the criminal line of business in preference to any laborious profession may drive a roaring trade if he will merely take the simple precaution of enlisting now and then, and passing a little spare time at a depot in heroic society whenever he is in danger of being molested by a magistrate.

A few weeks ago a fat middle-aged man dressed within an inch of his life drove up in a brougham to a recruiting place in London, jumped out, and enlisted on the spot in the Royal Artillery. The police of all the principal cities of Europe were after him. Photographs and handbills containing a full account of him were in circulation every where; but from the moment he hailed the recruiting sergeant out of his brougham window, being afraid to be seen on foot, he was as safe as if he had taken holy orders in the feudal ages. Not a question was asked of him, but he voluntarly gave himself out as the son of an English peer who had enlisted under a false name. These queer circumstances attracted no attention. Not an officer thought it necessary to inquire who and what was this middle-aged nobleman who had come among them as a common soldier, or to make any communication to the family he claimed as his own, and who would of course have exploded the imposture. The result is soon told: the man remained just long enough in the Royal Artillery to let the scent of him grow cold, and then returned to his old practices, leaving the Royal Artillery to take care of itself. It is by no means an uncommon thing for gentlemen to enlist in and desert from half-a-dozen regiments before they have done with her Majesty's Service, and this although a full description of them is being at the same time published in half-a-dozen newspapers. It is possible that somebody still gets so much a head upon recruits, and therefore is glad to collect as many of them as possible. But the practice which now obtains among the dangerous classes of taking sanctuary in barracks has grown so general that the best advice we can tender to Colonel Henderson is to apply to the recruiting officers of the army immediately he seriously wishes to obtain news of anyone who is wanted at Scotland Yard. It might be also convenient to the community at large if an order were issued by the Horse Guards or the War Office to prevent the enlisting of any person who cannot give a rational account of himself. It is quite clear that a man who drives up in a carriage to enlist as a common soldier can have no proper or creditable object, and recruiting officers should not be suffered to connive at such a transparent imposition for the sake of some small pecuniary advantage to themselves. Moreover, the public have a right to demand, with all due respect towards commanding officers, that they shall forthwith institute such an investigation into the antecedents of men who have recently joined their regiments as shall effectually prevent the Queen's uniform being any longer used to defeat the ends of justice.

THE DRAINAGE OF NEW YORK.—A Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* writes:—In New York city an important improvement in the sewerage system is contemplated. At present all the sewers run across the city, leading from Broadway, either to the North or the East River. These sewers at times get their outlets clogged, they are always affected by the state of the tide, and in many of the lower portions of the city cellars are flooded whenever there is a heavy rainstorm. The contemplated change is to obviate all these difficulties. There are to be overflows and extra sewers provided at Canal, Vesey, and some other streets where the drainage is large in volume, so that the surplus water from the heaviest storm can be readily carried off. Two collecting sewers are also to be constructed, one on South and the other on West Street, the East and North river fronts. These collecting sewers are to be laid along the water side of each of those streets, and the cross-town sewers are all to empty into them, the accumulated sewage being carried southward towards the Battery at the southern point of the city, where it will be discharged. At the Battery these sewers will be 10ft. wide and 7ft. high, but they are to grow gradually smaller as they proceed northward, the North River Sewer being two and a half, and the East River Sewer three and a quarter miles long. Their cost is estimated at 160,000 dlrs. a mile. Being built on the water side, these sewers will rest mainly on piles; and, as New York is slowly constructing a new system of docks, the docks and sewers are to be built together, so that the change will be made gradually. These collecting sewers are regarded as of great value if New York at any time in the future determines to utilize the sewage, for they will bring it all to the neighbourhood of the Battery, where reservoirs can be placed, so that the solid matter can be removed in vessels, and thus be done cheaply.

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## CANADIAN DELIGHTS.

*(Saturday Review.)*

WHILE the snow was on the ground, or worse, when it was melting dismally into slush and slough, it was certainly rather exasperating to read those letters in the *Times* about the heavenly climate of Sicily. One enthusiastic writer having gone into ecstasies over the mild and genial atmosphere of Palermo in autumn and winter, another rebuked him for having, by a vain attempt at describing what was simply beyond description, done disparagement to the rapturous delights of the Sicilian climate. There is a story of Mr. Samuel Rogers being once in a company who were all speaking of the good fortune of a young fellow, who, with a pleasant appearance and more than common parts, had just come into a fine property and distinguished rank. "Thank God," said Rogers, "at any rate he has bad teeth." We must confess to experiencing a feeling of relief of a somewhat similar kind when we read "Viator's" experiences of the Sicilian Paradise. He was nearly frozen in April in the best hotel in Palermo, famished at Syracuse, doubled up with cholera at Mersina, and, though he has made many sea voyages, crossing the Atlantic four times, he never suffered so much as on the way from Palermo to Naples. We are thankful too to that other correspondent who threw in a word about the brigands. All this helps to diminish the kind of desperation with which the previous accounts of Sicily rather tended to inspire one. Although we have this time got rid of our snow pretty smartly, it would be unwise in the midst of so many old meteorological revolutions to assume that we have seen the last of winter for the year. It is an old consolation that every kind of weather is good in its way, and perhaps it is wiser to think of the good points of a hard winter than to pine for unattainable sunshine. We can hardly imagine a more comforting exercise even for a frozen-out fox-hunter than the perusal of the *Recollections of Canada* (Chapman and Hall), which have just been published by two English officers, Lieutenant Carlile and Lieutenant-Colonel Martindale. These gentlemen assure us that the great mistake which people make in visiting Canada is that they go in summer and rush through the country imagining that they have seen and understand it all. In reality nobody can understand Canada who does not see it in winter. Then alone it is that its peculiarities are visible, and that the national dress, habits, amusements, necessities, and contrivances all come to light. "No one can know anything of Canada who has not passed at least one winter in it;" and the impression which Lieutenant Carlile and Lieutenant-Colonel Martindale—the one as artist and the other as author—succeed in conveying of the enjoyments of a Canadian winter is extremely pleasant and stimulating. It quite disposes one to deplore the want of rigour in our ordinary winter weather, and to place our ideal climate not in Palermo, but Quebec.

First, there is sliding and tobogganing. "Hunting," we are calmly told, in England "supplies to some extent tobogganing"—in other words, it is in its way a tolerable substitute for it. "They have indeed many features in common, but"—tell it not to the Pytchley—"the latter has advantages over hunting." This is not a mere dogmatic assertion; reasons are given for it. In both sports those who engage in them have the benefit of fresh air, rapid exercise, society, fun, and some degree of danger; but then hunters cost money, a hard frost puts a stop to your sport, and in any case you cannot hunt at night. A fine finish by moonlight is a feat which the fox-hunters have yet to achieve. Tobogganing, however, is strong just where hunting is weak. It utilizes the frost and snow; it is as cheap as it is exhilarating; and, if you like, and the moon is out, you can keep it up by night as well as day. In Canada there are three ways of going over the snow—sliding, tobogganing, and sleighing. You begin by sliding—say at five or six years old. All the apparatus you require for the purpose is a bit of wood just big enough to sit upon, slightly turned up at one end, and with iron or wooden runners underneath. There is hardly a child so poor as not to possess one, but of course they vary in shape and workmanship. These sliding machines are taken to the top of a slope of snow, the riders take their places in them, one to each, and down they go, shooting over the snow at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour. The tobogan is a development of this primitive institution. It is of much the same shape, except that the curve at the end is more decided, and that it is larger, stronger, and more highly finished. It varies somewhat in length and breadth, but is usually made of a piece of ash, about nine or ten feet long, eighteen inches wide, and a quarter of an inch thick. It is as smooth as glass on the under side, and rolled up at the front, where the rope runs through by which it is dragged along. Three can travel in it, one sitting behind the other, but two is the usual number. One of the party is steersman or steerswoman, and steers with the hand or foot; the least touch is enough to change the direction of the tobogan on the glazed surface of the snow. Sometimes two or three tobogans are lashed together like a train of carriages, but these combinations are rather apt to end in an upset; even if this happens, however, it is seldom that anybody is the worse for it. It is only rubbing of the snow, which is as dry as dust, applying a little snow or a fur glove to a frost-bitten ear, and then off again. Next comes the horse or pony sleigh. The sleigh tandem is the most fashionable turn-out, and there is a Tandem Club, which know some tricks that would make the four-in-hand people open their eyes. One of the favourite drives in winter is to the Montmorenci Falls. At this season, in place of the swift St. Lawrence, there stretches a vast field of snow with here and there great bare patches of uneven ice, and the waters which still resist the frost rushing through narrow openings. Where the Montmorenci River in summer flings itself over the rocky ridge which forms the top of the Fall are large ice-channels or tubes, through which the waters run and dash over the frozen rocks beneath. At the foot of the Fall there is a huge cone formed by the freezing of the spray, and down this cone there is much adventurous and exciting sliding The descent is usually made with a guide, who sits in front. The sleigh flashes swift as lightning down the surface of this cone, and then shoots far away over the glassy St. Lawrence.

It is sometimes said of a good Canadian skater that he can do anything on the ice except fall. It is at the Rink in Quebec that the most graceful and fantastic feats of this kind are performed. A long, low, rather barn-like looking building, with dressing-rooms for ladies and gentlemen on either side as you enter; an orchestra, supplied with a stove at the upper end; and a floor which consist of a beautiful sheet of pure, clear ice, round which, at a height of some fifteen inches above the ice, runs a wooden platform, with seats for spectators—this is the Rink. It opens at nine in the morning, and is first visited by the little folk and a few raw but resolute learners of riper years. Towards eleven arrive the youth and fashion of Quebec, who practise briskly till lunch-time; in the afternoon there is another grand gathering; and at night skating is kept up briskly by gaslight. Quadrille sets are often danced to the music of the band. The centre of the Rink is usually left for dancers and first-rate "figure" skaters, while the rest are content to fly round and round in the outer circles. The gentlemen wear knickerbockers, wide-a-jakes, and short tightfitting pilot coats; the ladies, seal-skin jackets, hats, and muffs, and skirts just brief enough not to get in the way, from beneath which the litte skates glance in and out like flashing silver. The seal-skin Jacket and hat, with, out of doors, the "cloud," thrown across the lower part of the face and round the neck, so as to allow only the bright eyes to be seen above, make up, our authors think, the true national costume of Canada. Occasionally a carnival is held on the Rink, when the company all appear in fancy dresses—a brilliant and lively sight, as may well be believed. Snow-shoes parties are another form of winter amusements. Snow-shoes are, we imagine, so well known now that there is no need to describe them. They have the appearance of magnified rackets, and though great dexterity and swiftness may be shown in the use of them, it is difficult to make a very graceful business of it; there is something ludicrous in seeing men, and especially women, planted on these wide-spreading, oddly shaped pedestals of stout ash and network of deer-hide. Great distances may, however, be traversed in snow-shoes, with comparatively little fatigue, and without them locomotion in many parts would be simply impracticable. On the whole, our artist and author present a very genial and attractive picture, or series of pictures, of winter life in Canada. It is impossible not to feel something of the exhilaration of the keen, clear, frosty air, and of the varied exercises of the ice and snow, as we turn over their amusing pages. We catch their enthusiasm for tobogganing and the Rink, and are tempted to mourn over our brief visitations of frost and snow, which are usually gone again before there is time to get our skates out or rig up a sleigh. We have heard of dauntless Scots in India constructing artificial curling grounds with the help of resin and some other materials which were fused into a slippery imitation of ice, but the Scot in London has not yet succeeded, as far as we are aware, in making himself in this respect independent of the tantalizing climate. The sheets of water in the Parks are seldom frozen over except to a degree that tempts the reckless or unwary to a cold bath, and raises hopes which are not destined to be fulfilled. It is difficult to see how skill in skating and kindred sports can be attained without ice to practise on, and one of the drawbacks to the enjoyment of an English visitor in Canada during the winter must be his inability to take part confidently in the popular exercises of the season. There is one point in which London might certainly take a lesson from Quebec. We gather from these "Recollections," that the Canadians, notwithstanding their abundance of snow, take care to prevent accumulations of it from blocking up their streets. Snow-carts, mounted on rollers, and huge snow-shovels are provided for clearing away the snow from the streets after every fall. It is perhaps the comparative rarity of the phenomenon which paralyses London so completely; for it may be doubted whether there is any other capital where the iceberg of Waterloo Place would be tamely tolerated, without remonstrance, and almost without surprise, for days and weeks.

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BLASTING BY ELECTRICITY.—The *Aberdeen Free Press* says:—"On Monday a further experiment was made with electricity as a means of firing blasting charges in Mr. Fyfe's quarries at Kemnay. A huge breast of rock, calculated to weigh about 2,000 tons, was bored in eleven places, charged and fired almost simultaneously by a current of electricity from a battery which was under the care of Mr. David Wright, electrician, Aberdeen. The huge mass was started with little noise from the report, but with a rumbling sound like that of distant thunder. A second blasting was fired on Tuesday. Although the ground was covered with snow, and a heavy snowstorm was falling, wires extending 1,560ft. in length being laid, and a current of electricity put on, in an instant a tremendous explosion was heard, which shook the ground like an earthquake. Great masses of granite were upheaved in the air, and about 5,000 tons were displaced. It is the largest blast which has ever been witnessed in these quarries, effected by means of electricity applied by a new apparatus most ingeniously constructed."

## DECAYING FRIENDSHIPS.

*(Liberal Review.)*

ATTEMPTS are frequently made on the part of people to constitute everlasting friendship which shall be signalized by complete confidence upon both sides. Young ladies, on the point of leaving school, are peculiarly subject to this sort of thing, and many are the vows they exchange of undying affection for each other. When separated they maintain their friendship through the medium of the penny post, and great is the expenditure of ink and paper. Their letters, which are generally crossed upon three or four pages, and are thereby rendered almost undecipherable are full of italicized words and expressive adjectives. Anything that has happened to a correspondent is straightway committed to paper as is also something that may have occurred to any one with whom the correspondent is acquainted. Bonnets, young men, and novels, are criticised in an equally impartial and incisive manner, and a good deal of space is devoted to those who are married, those who are going to be married, and those who, if they are not about to do any such thing, ought to be. Full confession is made of the sentiments with which the correspondent regards her acquaintances, male and female, and matrimony is frequently discussed in a most original fashion. It is taken for granted that the matter contained in these epistles is what has been confided to no other livig soul, and that, therefore, it is only intended to meet the eye of one person. Indeed, the notes are presumed to be the outward expression of the writer's innermost thoughts, and are to be valued accordingly. The letters are frequently written at intervals which, considering their length, speaks very well for the industry of the writers. When not forced to resort to letter-writing as a means of sustaining their friendship, the young ladies ostentatiously seek each other's society, which, they show by unmistakable signs, they value more than the company of any one else. They like to hold themselves aloof from their fellows, to take solitary walks together, and to make each other innumerable presents. But, as might be anticipated, the thing does not last, and there are very few such friendships among women who have passed their twenty-fifth year. Marriage is the first break, and an irreparable one it is. The attempt may be made to keep up the sentimental friendship, and for a time it may succeed, but the appearance is deceptive, and ultimately the attempt breaks down; gradually the intimacy grows less intimate, the confidences fewer and of comparatively minor importance. This, perhaps, may be owing to the fact that the wife makes a confidant of her husband, in which case she, of course, does not require to make one of a friend, for though it is almost a necessity for some people to find a ready ear into which to pour the story of their hopes, their fears, their disappointments, their plans, and their proceedings, they do not feel the want of more than one such receptacle In plain terms, every ordinary individual must have a confidant, but very few, indeed, require to have two. So, with marriage comes the first break in a friendship such as that which we have described. By-and-by, the separation between the quondam friends becomes more marked, and it is by no means a rare case for them in time to almost completely forget each other. Looking back upon their lives, most women must remember some bosom friend whom they now know not at all, or knowing them, are merely upon bowing terms. Young men, never so earnest in their friendships, are almost as fickle. Drawn together, in the first instance, probably by a fondness for the same sports, the same studies, and the same modes of life generally, they quietly drop asunder as their tastes and ways of existing change. Sometimes they quarrel. But, whatever may be the cause or causes of their separation, it is a fact that comparatively few friendships contracted in early life continue true to the last. It may be said, indeed, that it is the exception rather than the rule for them to do so. And yet, if a man does not make friends when he is young, the probability is that he will never do so, for, after he is well up in years, circumstances arise which render the task more difficult.

The friendships formed by people after they have passed their thirtieth year are by no means so sentimental, so ostentatiously thorough, as those contracted when people are younger. Middle-aged men make little, if any, attempt, at being confidential towards each other. Their converse, instead of being of a personal character, is principally upon politics, theology, and business, seasoned by a certain amount of gossip. Matured women, on the other hand, are more confidential, but they are not so demonstrative and gushing as girls just out of their teens. They do not make protestations of eternal affection. Still, they tell as much as they know and learn as much as they can about their neighbours and their affairs, and discuss matrimony and dress in a manner which shows how much they relish doing so. Properly prompted, they will, too, enlarge upon their own affairs Into sympathetic ears they will pour the story of how their first-born, as fine a youth as ever lived, is developing certain characteristics calculated to cause his guardians serious inconvenience; how their husband is one of the most extraordinary men in existence and possesses the rare virtue of entertaining due affection and respect for his wife; and other similar matters of an equally important and interesting character. But these elderly friends make no pretence of being bound up in one another; they steer clear of lengthy correspondence; and they do not mourn—that is to say, beyond indulging in a few hackneyed conventionalities—when they fail to see each other except at rare intervals. Having their own families and interests to look after, they virtually concede that they have no time for elaborate friendships. This is, of course, when they are married. When they are single, the case is slightly different, and it not unfrequently happens that spinsters knock up a species of lasting friendship. They go nowhere except in each other's company, and they co-operate in each other's schemes, whether it be one for the founding of a blanket club or one for the advancement of the principles of the Women's Rights Association. They, perhaps, say hard things of each other, they, probably, repeat these matters, with sundry elaborations, behind each other's backs, but they never regularly quarrel. If Miss A is maligned, Miss B is quick to resent the affront, and let Miss A know what has been said of her, which last act is, however, a somewhat questionable kindness. The two keep together, and that is the main thing. It is a small matter that their motives for so doing are found, when fairly analyzed, not to be purely disinterested, but that they cultivate each other's society for the want of better, and because it is among the necessities of their nature that they should have some willing ear to pour scandal into, and some ready tongue to amuse them in like manner.

There is, then, very little really genuine friendship. The present constitution of society is unfavourable to its growth. When everything is artificial and everything is conducted upon the high pressure principle, it is impossible for it to flourish. We may regret this, but the best thing is at once to admit the truth.

## ATTEMPTS UPON MY LIFE.

IN TWO PARTS.—PART I.

LET me first say a word or two about my early life. I am a native of the ancient city of Rome. I was my poor mother's only child, and she died the night she gave me birth.

My father—rich, gay, and a gambler—got rid of me when I was two months old. I have seen him but once since.

Fortunately, I was adopted by a kindhearted Irish girl, who brought me up as her own. She carried me in her arms until I was able to walk by her side. She was my mother's companion, and was seventeen years of age when I was born. We grew up together like a brother and sister, until I was fourteen years of age, when she gave me an account of my birth and parentage.

I was very tall and manly for my age, and had already seen something of the world. As I could no longer look upon her as a mother, I packed up the few things I possessed, asked her blessing, and left Italy. It was in those glorious days of the Honourable East India Company.

I went to Limerick, and enlisted in the Artillery. After remaining two months in Cork, I was sent to Warley, the East India Company's depôt in England. After undergoing a course of six months' drill and bullying, I was sent to Gravesend, and shipped on board the Gilmore, bound for Bombay.

In nine years of life as a soldier, I was promoted to the rank of sergeant, school-master-sergeant, sergeant-major of two native regiments, afterwards police-officer under Major Baynes; and, on my departure for the Crimea, I ended my Indian career under the orders of that noble sailor, Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian navy. The office of Commander-in-Chief in India is both unthankful and harassing.

On the 2nd of February, 1855, having shaken hands with the police-officers of my own department, I ran towards the Commander-in-Chief's office, to bid him good-bye. I met him at the top of the stairs, reasoning with a purser who was in the habit of receiving bad provisions and presents from the Parsee contractors to the navy. On seeing me approach, he politely dismissed the purser, whom I knew to be the poor sailor's enemy—the land shark of the Indian navy. There are too many such wretches in every navy in the world. Sir Henry kindly bade me farewell.

My luggage was on board the Waterwitch, of London; and the captain was only waiting for the pilot, who was to take charge of the ship as far as the outer light-ship. The Admiral, being a thorough man of the world, could read my anxiety; but said nothing until the clock struck the hour of twelve. Before the last stroke, he took up his hat and asked me if I was ready. On my answering in the affirmative, he said—"Then I will escort you as far as the Apollo Bunder." With my eyes filled with tears of regret and gratitude, I thanked him from my heart, and followed him downstairs into the dockyard. After having addressed me in the presence of some of the officials of the dockyard, he gave me his arm and accompanied me to the bunder, where some of the crew of the Augusta were waiting to take me on board the Waterwitch, which had already started on her homeward voyage.

I have been strong-hearted as well as strong-minded from my boyhood; yet I was so much affected at the moment of my departure that I lost all power of speech. He gave me both his hands, which I shook and kissed, and immediately ran away, without looking behind me until I was on board the boat, bounding over the angry waves of the Indian Ocean. Although I know he has gone to his rest, yet I often dream I see him standing on the pier waving his hat as a last signal of our friendship.

Although I could cite several interesting incidents which occurred on the homeward voyage, I will only mention two facts, which, I regret to say, were both disgraceful and infamous; and yet these deeds and actions are quite common on board the merchantships of Europe and America. Our crew was composed of able seamen, ordinary seamen, and apprentices, together with three deserters from the Indian navy, who made their appearance from below three days after we left the harbour. Among the crew there were two of the captain's sons, who, although obedient to their father, were not over-polite to others. Their chief duties were to attend upon their father and a great sow with half a dozen young pigs. These animals are generally carried by captains who make long voyages, to whom they exhibit a great deal more kindness than to the crew. No matter the scarcity of food on board, as the captain carries the pigs to pay his rent on shore, Jack may grumble and starve, but the cook is held responsible to fatten the pigs.

The other melancholy instance which I am about to mention happened off the Scilly Islands about nine o'clock at night. The third officer, a relation of the owner, kept a sort of private log during the voyage from England to Bombay and back. He recorded something which would be injurious to some one in authority on board; and as the guilty party was anxious to get possession of those proofs which would criminate himself, the night in question—being very rough and dark—was selected to carry out his views.

About two minutes after the crew had ascended the rigging—among whom there were the first, second, and third officers—we heard the melancholy cry on deck, "A man overboard!" The captain took his trumpet and spoke, in the midst of the storm, as if it was from the infernals from below—

"Boys, all hands on deck. Lower the ship's boat, and back your sails."

The order was at once obeyed—they all slipped down like so many spiders from their webs. The boat was lowered and manned by a gallant crew, but commanded by the wretch that gave the order to throw the innocent third officer into the sea. As he refused to take the compass with him, of course his search proved in vain. I looked upon the ship with horror from what I saw, and on passing in sight of land, I paid the first pilot boat we met to land me ashore.

On my arrival in England, my first thought was to purchase a commission in the army; but, on a second consideration, I chose to offer my services and lend my aid in the ranks. My services were accepted; and I proceeded to Turkey, where I was attached to the Turkish contingent.

I remained in the Crimea until peace was proclaimed; and as I was a volunteer, and had no prospects of future promotion, I took my passage for and landed in Egypt. The Viceroy being at war with the robbers and assassins who made Egypt the land of their adoption, I took service under his Highness as chief inspector of the Alexandrian police.

Not long after I had been appointed inspector of police at Alexandria, I discovered that a club of Greek, Italian, and Maltese assassins had resolved to murder me. The discovery was made in the most extraordinary and providential manner.

One evening, as I was going my rounds with my usual guard, I came upon a man lying under the wall of a dategrove, apparently dying fast from stabs just inflicted upon him by unknown assailants. He was stretched there, pale and soaked in blood; and I could get nothing from him, except that he was an Italian refugee. I at once ordered the guard to carry the poor fellow to my house, and then to run for a doctor and a priest, as the man groaned out that he wished to confess before he died. A disturbance in my own neighbourhood brought me back to my house sooner than I had expected. Near the Great Square I met the Roman Catholic priest. He had just confessed the man. The priest looked very grave, and he started when he caught sight of me. He told me that I ought to see the man, who had something to reveal to me which he, the priest, dared not tell though it had involved his own father; but that the dying man had still some little strength left. I thanked the priest, and at once went to the dying man. I asked him from what part of Italy he came. He replied from Parma. I then asked him who had stabbed him, and why he had been stabbed. He hesitated for a minute or two, then he told me all.

"I'm going to appear before God to-night," he said, in a faint voice; "for I feel I shall bleed to death before midnight. You have been good to me, and I will tell you all. When I first came to Alexandria, I was obliged, for my own safety and support—for the Parma Government refused to allow me to communicate with my relations in Italy—to join a club of thieves and assassins. By our rules we were sworn to consent to assassinate any one we were chosen to kill. We were in duty bound to assist each other in every way required—to share the spoil won by robbery or murder, to swear what we were directed, and to go any distance to assassinate an enemy or prevent the assassination of a friend; and we also swore to put to death all who imperilled our existence. You are one of those enemies sentenced by our tribunal. The lot fell on me to shoot you. Now, I had never heard of your doing any evil, and I knew you protected those refugees who were willing to give up thieving, live honestly, and emigrate I, therefore, at once made up my mind to tell you the secret. I refused to assassinate you, and appealed to our president. He, however, confirmed the sentence. I then pleaded to be allowed to put it off till to-morrow, as I had had no experience in assassination, and wanted to prepare myself. After some reflection, I determined to stab you to-morrow as you left the station on your rounds after inspecting the prisoners. Soon after that, as I went towards the station, I met three of our fraternity—Giuseppe, Matteo, and Lorenzo. They immediately asked me if I had the nerve to do the job at once. I replied, 'No; but I will do it to-morrow.' On this they pulled out their knives, drove them through me, and left me for dead on the path under the wall where you found me. God's providence sent you by to find the murdered man. You treated me with kindness, not knowing what I was, and I cannot die happy without putting you on your guard. Beware!—to-morrow they will try to take your life. I heard them say that when I recovered the first shock of the stabs."

No one knew the man had been taken to my house. So I had him at once removed to the hospital, with strict instructions to the servants to tell no one who he was or where he had been first taken; and I then took down the names and whereabouts of the gang of assassins, and at once set about the necessary steps to capture the whole pack. At my request, the hospital doctor put a false name on the card over the wounded man's bed, to prevent the assassins knowing his whereabouts, or suspecting even his existence. To still further deceive them, the next day I issued the following proclamation, to be posted up in the European quarter:—

"Last night, a little before nine p.m., a man, between the ages of twenty-five and thirty, name unknown, hair black, gray coat, long boots, long moustache and beard, was found dead, from three stabs, at the corner of the Lazarista. The body now lies at the police-station, in order that his friends may claim it and bury it according to the rites of religion."

This was my first step. I was sure that the whole gang would come, drawn by an irresistible curiosity to see the body of their victim. But the man was by no means dead. After an incredible flow of blood—being supported by nearly the whole of two bottles of brandy, a potent spirit which, however, seemed not to intoxicate the man—the poor fellow's wounds were at last stanched. He soon became strong enough to be removed in a covered litter to the police-office, where we placed him inside a long window facing the entrance, so as to give him a good view of the assassins, his old companions. We then made a mock man, stuffing some old clothes with straw, and laid it on a bed, covering it with a sheet. I posted two soldiers by the bed to protect the body. They pretended to beat away the flies. The sheet was not to be removed till I gave the signal by firing my pistol. The gates were then instantly to be closed and locked, and every white man who came to see the corpse to be seized. The crowd came, and with it the whole gang. "Dead men tell no tales." They were anxious to see their victim safely dead. The wounded man, from above, pointed them out one by one; and first of all the three assassins, who, weighed down by their guilty consciences, I particularly observed remained farthest away of all from the lay figure. The moment the identification was complete, I fired the pistol; the gates were locked, and the whole flock netted. I never saw such profound horror and astonishment as sat on the faces of these wretches when I drew off the sheet, and showed them that the supposed corpse was only a dummy. They were soon marched away. In twenty-five minutes we had sifted and sorted the innocent from the guilty. Before the three assassins were brought face to face with their victim, my men took from them the knives and revolvers with which they were armed. Two of my policemen brought them to the bed of the dying man. I retired to the door, not to interrupt their conversation; but they talked so loud that I could not help hearing every word they uttered.

"Ah, we've proof now," the murderers said, "that you were always a traitor; it's a pity we did not all of us stab you. How did you come here? We left you as dead, and we know you could not walk."

"Don't speak so loud, and all in questions," replied the man they had stabbed. "My hours are not many. I shall tell you only the truth. Three minutes after you stabbed me, the very man I was to have destroyed came by and found me. He took me to his own house, and sent for a doctor, who has saved my life till now. Don't blame me. I am no spy. I have not been paid for information. It was the providence of God that brought the inspector by at the very moment."

I would not let them disturb the man any more. So I here interrupted them. I could get nothing from them under examination—they merely said that he had vexed them, and they had stabbed him. Not a word about my proposed murder. Proofs of many other crimes were found at their lodgings. At their trials, much to the rogues' astonishment, no mention was made of the intended assassination of me. They were all tried according to their different nationalities. Those who could bribe foreign consuls were transported for life, and released the moment the vessels that conveyed them got outside the port of Alexandria. Those who could not bribe were either expelled the city or condemned to two months' imprisonment; but those wretches who were too black and infamous for any consul to dare to protect them, were declared to be Egyptian subjects, and were at once pushed into bags, tied up with a few stones in each sack, and drowned like dogs outside the port. This was not done by me, or by my orders; but the executioners generally gave me information that such and such persons would never rob or murder any more.

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MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

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CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING).

LONDON BANKERS.
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The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

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The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ............ 1s. 11 3/8d. do.
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On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ............ 1s. 10 13/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 25th March 1873.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.
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And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000. but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ............ £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ............ £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
,, 14 ,, ,, ...2¾ ,, } Rs. 500 and not ex-
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LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
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FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

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Fire Premiums for 1859 ............ £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ............ £485,180 5s. 8d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

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CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

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THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

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The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
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FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
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Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
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This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto ............£1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
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With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
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THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
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Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital ............ £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ............ £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,172,510
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
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After the operation of upwards of 38 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
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The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1871, was 10,687, assuring ... ... ... £9,552,766-11-16
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... ... ... ... £1,930,564-15-10
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1871 were... ... ... £917,251- 2- 7
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1872.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
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1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
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FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
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Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the
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AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering, the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
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Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

F R A U D.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
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CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
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GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
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ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.
These preparations are unique and unrivalled.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.
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WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon." -Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.
Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.
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It is not affected by climate.
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Sold in ¼, ½, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
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1873.
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WHISKY, Irish and Scotch— Rs. 22
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GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA— Rs. 19
LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only— Rs. 26
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